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••ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Primate Greets Two Nations

Britain-U. S. Linked at Easter

Lebanon Sends Famed Cedars

Anne Lindbergh Gets Honors

Japan Is Grateful to Perry

Italy Frees Political Foes

THE English-speaking world gets its earliest Easter greeting from the Archbishop of Canterbury, Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang. On a broadcasting hookup which includes Britain and the United States, Bishop William T. Manning of New York introduces the English primate to his American listeners. Speaking from Canterbury Cathedral, where a church was founded 1300 years ago and near where Thomas à Becket was martyred in 1170, the Archbishop calls to his hearers to seek the way out of the economic crisis by regaining "the supremacy of the spirit, to bring into this confused material civilization the rule of spiritual values and motives." He gives the most practical basis for his urging—"This is the surest way of recovery."

¶ The Primate of All England has a special message for the people of the United States. "May God bless your great country," he says in words that flow clearly across the Atlantic. "May He unite it with mine in ever closer friendship. May He give your President strength during this time of strain. May He keep and bless each one of you, in your life, your work, your home." What was seen and felt in Jerusalem at the Crucifixion and Resurrection 1900 years ago the Archbishop wished to be seen and felt in the world again at this Easter celebration—The witnessing of the supremacy of the spirit.

¶ Britain sees rising hopes of the Labor movement reflected in many meetings. The Glasgow annual conference of the Coöperative Party, claiming 4,000,000 members, prepares for Labor affiliation and a sweeping victory. Former Agricultural Minister Addison predicts at Oxford Labor's early power and its determining of "this nation's history for a long time to come." A Stirling conference of National Union journalists approves affiliation with the trade union congress. The Government crystallizes its answer to Labor's ambitions—The improving economic conditions.

¶ Lebanon, which furnished beams for King Solomon's Temple, sends an Easter gift to the United States. Twelve of its famous cedars arrive and the largest is planted on Easter Eve at Arlington Cemetery. The others will find places in near-by spots. Greeks and Armenians send the young trees as token of gratitude and remembrance for World War days when the United States was feeding 200,000 of them as refugees in Syria. Remaining cedar groves in Lebanon are next in age to the Big Trees of California—Today's giants, as saplings, heard the crash of trees King Hiram sent to King Solomon.

¶ The National Geographic Society bestows the Hubbard Gold Medal on Mrs. Anne Morrow Lindbergh for radio and aerial navigation achievements in aiding her husband's explorations last summer. The ceremony is held behind closed doors in Washington. Less private is the busy scene at Angmagsilak, Greenland, where Eskimo women work skillfully with hands and teeth to make Mrs. Lindbergh a native costume in commemoration of her visit to them. The costume, like the medal, is a mark of high distinction—Mrs. Lindbergh has honestly won and can honestly wear both.

¶ Japanese join Americans in celebrating at Los Angeles the 80th anniversary of the signing of the first treaty between their countries. Rear Admiral F. J. Horne, former naval attaché at Tokyo, tells of that famous visit of Commodore Matthew C. Perry to Japan in 1854. Acting Japanese Consul K. Ozawa says the service will never be forgotten by his country. At the time Japan thought Perry harsh in forcing open its ports to world trade—Now it is seen he was merely opening the door for Japan to enter the Family of Nations.

¶ Italy sees 132 well-known persons leave prisons unexpectedly and return to their homes. They are political offenders whose pardons, upon promise of good conduct, come as an Easter gift from Premier Mussolini. Il Duce is a stern dictator, but in the light of a Resurrection observance he is not blind to a patent fact—What does it really matter if puny human opinions do not coincide?

¶ Sisley Huddleston, international journalist and staff writer of the Monitor from Paris and Geneva, completes a lecture tour of the United States. For two weeks he will act as guest conductor of The March of the Nations while the regular sergeant of this column sallies forth from the great new Publishing House for more intimate contact with the engaging world scene. Few men in the writing field have enjoyed equally with Mr. Huddleston his opportunities for knowing at first hand great events and great men of these times—May the nations march smartly for the guest conductor, as if on dress parade.

Haverhill Peace Is in Sight As 6000 Shoe Strikers Have Discussion With Employers

Union Announces Willingness to Confer Through Shoe Manufacturers' Board of Trade but Holds to Original Stand Against Arbitration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 31—Relief for a harassed city, a harassed shoe industry and harassed workers is in sight as 6000 striking workers agreed to go into conferences with their employees here today.

After a month of costly deadlock, during which time the workers have fought their battle from Haverhill to Washington and back again, the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union has indicated it had some basis for settlement by requesting a parley with the Shoe Manufacturers Board of Trade.

The union has held out even against the National Labor Board for two demands, no agreement involving arbitration and increased pay for the three lowest compensated crafts.

Hopes of the manufacturers rose high last night, for they assumed the conference request indicated a willingness to accede to arbitration. But today a union official said this interpretation was premature, although he indicated some basis of agreement may be reached.

In the meantime a city suffers in shrinking commodity sales to the tune of $100,000 a week. Striking workers living mainly on union allocations are not good spenders.

Massachusetts is apprehensive. Continued disorder in the relations of labor and capital in the shoe industry, threatens a migration of that industry to other states.

Truly unique is the reluctance of Labor to arbitrate, for it has always been the employer who held back and the employee who tugged at his sleeve. It is the first such case to have come before the National Labor Board.

The manufacturers explain it by blaming radical leaders—a Communistic leader from New York, according to Mr. Fred L. Cooper, manufacturers representative.

The workers explain it by declaring 10 years of arbitration have always found labor "taking the short end." They would rather depend upon the strike as a weapon than dedicate settlement of future disputes to more arbitration.

If the conference fails today, there is in prospect a protracted and exhausting deadlock, stagnating enterprise in the town, increasing suffering among the workers, and sending shoe manufacturers in quest of calmer fields.

Employers, bitterly aware that the strike deprived them of the accelerated Easter trade, are prepared to dig in for a long siege.

"We took our loss; we can hold out now," Mr. Cooper declared.

Equally determined is the union. Workers in the shoe centers throughout New England are reported to be sending financial aid, to enable the strikers to hold out.

Mr. Cooper explained the arbitration scheme under consideration as one whereby the employers and employees would each have one representative, with a third party to be

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Racketeering Curbs Quickly Pass in Senate

First Bills Ready for House—Enactment Held Certain

President Intervenes

Federal Powers to Cope With Crime Enlarged by First 7 Bills

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 31—With direct White House backing, the first batch of seven anti-racketeering bills has passed the Senate and will shortly come for action before the House, where enactment is certain. This is the first chapter in the Administration's anti-crime program, and is a curtain-raiser to what is expected to be one of the most intensive federal wars on gangsterism, racketeering and kidnaping in history.

In the swift rush of economic developments, the first Roosevelt year has passed with only the groundwork laid for a reform which is one of those closest to President Roosevelt's heart. However, the federal police agency in the Department of Justice has now been raised to a high pitch of efficiency; remarkable victories have already been scored in tracking down kidnapers; federal agents have been used to a larger extent than ever before against gangsterism; the repeal of prohibition—at least in the the view of the Administration—has clarified the federal problem, and now the stage is set and ready for the big offensive that will start under the new extension of power of pending bills.

White House Active

The seven bills are only the first batch, however. As originally written, about 16 bills were recommended by the Administration and were the subject of the vehement indorsement of Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, before subcommittees of House and Senate Judiciary Committees.

Eight of the total were brought before the Senate, where they were passed immediately without debate. One bill still hangs fire in the Senate. The balance are to be combined into a blanket bill, and will contain what is probably the most important single piece of anticrime legislation in a generation: that putting restrictions on the sale and manufacture of submachine guns and other lethal weapons of the underworld. The Department of Justice is working on this measure now.

A significant feature of the anticrime crusade is the direct intervention of officials at the White

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Selecting Cedars of Lebanon as Gifts to America

Tree on Left Dug Up by Arab Workmen for Transplanting at Washington

Rise in Wages Provides Test For New Deal

Roosevelt Policies Based on Increasing Consumers' Purchasing Power

Industries Respond

Nation and World Await Experiment of More Pay and Shorter Hours

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 31—With the nation's largest industries swinging into line behind President Roosevelt's drive for higher wages and shorter hours, the time is rapidly approaching when the world will know whether the underlying fundamentals of the New Deal recovery program are sound or fallacious.

That underlying theory is that if purchasing power is increased sufficiently, industry and business will respond and rebuild a national prosperity, based on sound economic doctrines.

The phenomenal response of the great steel, coal and automobile industries to the higher wage demand during the past week provides the foundation for the real test. For the first time in the New Deal's history industry is preparing to shoulder its share in the experiment to an extent which will provide an adequate test of the validity of the thesis.

Watched by the World

Should the nation ride to better times on the wave of increased purchasing power it will prove beyond reasonable doubt that high wages do provide the indispensable springboard from which alone a prosperous national economy can be achieved.

But if there should come a breakdown after this magnificent contribution from industry to the national effort there can be no doubt that the nation, and world as well, will conclude that no organized tampering with natural laws can be successful in creating a synthetic prosperity.

Official Washington waits the outcome eagerly, and in the meantime considers with interest the elements which have been responsible for this extraordinary enrollment of industry behind the recovery drive. Credit goes neither to President Roosevelt nor to industry, although it springs directly from the President's appeal on March 5 to a great cross section of industry gathered for the NRA code revision conference.

Industry Changed Stand

Industry's answer to that appeal was a flat negative. Manufacturers denied their ability to shoulder the additional burden and left the capital resentful and stubborn. Since that date the country has witnessed the threat of the most-devastating strike epidemic which has appeared on the national industrial horizon in many years. Labor took its cue from Mr. Roosevelt and prepared to force industry to give what he had suggested they give voluntarily.

Menaced by this nation-wide strike which would have paralyzed industry at a time of increasing productivity and perhaps paved the way for unionization of American labor, the industrialists suddenly changed their stand, granted the 10 per cent wage increase and shorter hours and breathed eloquent relief as they watched the strike threat fade away. Faced with the alternative of unionization or higher wages, they choose the latter. And resulting from their choice is the New Deal's great test.

Behind this broad picture of the recovery situation, the NRA today sought to complete the roundup of the soft coal industry within the high-wage group. Operators employing approximately 300,000 miners and representing the majority of the industry's vast empire have agreed to a five-hour day and a 35-hour week and asked that the industry's code be amended to include such provisions. Only a small section in West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, employers of some 50,000 men, was holding out, with, imminent danger of a strike threatening if they persist in their opposition to the majority.

Conferences on Coal Code

A conference was under way this morning at which efforts were made to bring the recalcitrants into line as well as to arrange the necessary changes in the code. Although the minority employers represent only a small section of the industry it was feared that unless they could be brought in it might wreck the whole agreement since the balance would feel unable to compete with the lower wage areas if they went through with the high-wage agreement.

Regardless of this, the outstanding fact was that the entire steel industry employing approximately 350,000 men and the vast automobile industry were all either paying, or preparing to pay, 10 per cent higher wages.

There was, in addition, the prospect of eventual settlement of railroad wages on a basis satisfactory to labor, although negotiations today had apparently broken down, pending President Roosevelt's return from his southern fishing trip.

Greece Demands Reason for Turkey Holding Maiotis

Insull Refuses to Leave Boat for Police—Complications Develop

The flight of Samuel Insull in the chartered Greek tramp steamer Maiotis has precipitated more international complications.

Turkish authorities detained the Maiotis yesterday when the vessel called for bunkers and stores at Istanbul and ordered the arrest of Insull.

The Greek Government today instructed its legation in Turkey to demand of the Turkish Government what justification it has for holding up the Maiotis' passage through the "free strait" of the Bosporus.

ISTANBUL, Turk. March 31 (AP)—Turkey today ordered the arrest of Samuel Insull but the Chicago fugitive flatly refused a police request that he quit his floating haven, the tramp steamer Maiotis which flies the flag of Greece.

The Turkish order followed a request by the United States Government that Insull be arrested, but Insull, apparently, clung to the hope that the Greek flag would continue to give him protection.

Capt. Ioannis Mousouris, the skipper of the Maiotis, protested to the Greek Consul here against detention of his vessel in the Straits of Bosporus, a "free" passage similar, according to law, to the Danube.

The Turkish police "requested" Insull to debark and remain in either a hotel or hospital pending decision in his case. Diplomatic circles were of the opinion that the question between Greece and Turkey would be settled amicably

ATHENS, March 31 (AP) — The Greek Government today asked its Legation at Turkey to demand of the Turkish Government what justification it has for holding the Greek freighter Maiotis, Samuel Insull's haven.

This threat of international difficulties between Greece and Turkey comes at a time when the two nations have been particularly friendly.

They recently signed a Balkan pact and a Turkish aviation mission visited Freece March 25 in honor of Greek Independence Day.

Nevertheless, a strong feeling was evidenced here today that the Turkish action in holding the Maiotis at Istanbul was unwarranted and subject to criticism.

S-42 Passes Tests In Two Trial Flights

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 31 (AP) — America's greatest passenger plane, the S-42, destined for the South American service, took to the air yesterday for the first time, and passed two test flights with flying colors.

Once for 10 minutes, and again for a longer period, the giant flying boat hovered over Long Island Sound and its shore. Capt. Boris Sergievsky, accompanied only by a lone mechanic, was at the controls.

Powered with four engines, the Sikorsky plane is 76 feet long, has a span of 114 feet 2 inches and a gross weight of 38,000 pounds. It will be fitted with 32 passenger seats, and will have a non-stop range of 1200 miles with a full complement of passengers, five members of the crew and 1000 pounds of mail.

Washington Finds Wirt Charge Will Not Be Hushed Up

Right or Wrong, Hints of Red Plot Stir Popular Demand for Light

The Washington Day with The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 31—Administration nonchalance about the strange case of Dr. William A. Wirt of Gary, Ind., educationist, rapidly wilted today in a growing realization that it is a thoroughly serious matter which won't be laughed off lightly. In fact, it was the major topic of conversation throughout governmental circles, despite the usual crop of important developments in the recovery program.

It has caught the public interest as no anti-new-deal argument has yet succeeded in doing. Whether or not it is a "scare" story based on nothing more than a little facetious "leg-pulling," the fact is that many people throughout the country do feel some concern over alleged revolutionary tendencies in the Roosevelt program and do find their apprehensions vocalized in Dr. Wirt's atatack.

The persistent comfort for the national is preparing to capitalize the incident to the utmost in support of its case for a self-contained but unregimented national economy. Beginning Monday they will release for the nation-wide publication a series of articles by the Gary schoolteacher.

Behind this now thoroughly sensational case, however, were several less exciting but more immediately important developments.

Money Again in the Air: New aviation spokesmen have plunged into the gap left by former companies with as much zeal for public assistance as ever was seen in the palmy days. Despite exposures of fraud, lobbying and similar practices, Uncle Sam is now asked in newly proposed legislation to contribute one-third of the purchase price of airplane equipment for any private student of flying, plus one-quarter of his training expenses. The generous Uncle is also requested to give $1,500,000 a year to aviation schools and 5000 students.

Intensive propaganda pushes these bills, featured by the usual post cards, round robins and telegrams to senators and representatives, which in this instance are organized in a particularly bald fashion. Interested persons are asked to pledge:

"I promise to have ten of my friends send wires today to Senator —— with reference to the Sheppard bill. I also promise to have ten letters sent to this same senator. I also promise . . . etc., etc." down the whole propagandist line.

Representative John J. MacSwain (D.), South Carolina, and Senator Morris Sheppard (D.), of Texas, are sponsors of these subsidy bills. . . . Friends are asked to contribute $10 apiece to the cause.

Operators of flying schools compose almost entirely the new propagandist agency pushing their bill.

Recovery: Administration officials watched with satisfaction the burst of response to President Roosevelt's March 5 plea to American industry for higher wages and shorter work hours. They feel that at last real power has been hooked to the recovery machine—that the volume of increased purchasing power will have provided the biggest single boost yet accorded them from private sources.

Riots and Prices Cause Tourists To Flee From France

PARIS, March 31 (AP)—The pinch of gold prices and threat of further riots are exercising an unfavorable effect upon business in France.

Tourists, France's great "hidden exports," have been almost eliminated as a result of the riots. Many tourists fled from Paris during the violent disorders in which police and antigovernment demonstrators battled in the streets. Others, apparently despairing of an immediate improvement in conditions, have left since.

The Hotel Plaza-Athenée closed today. The proprietor blamed a lack of business and high taxes. Mr. Henry Ford, Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr., and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler are among Americans who have been guests of this hotel.

Officials freely admit that devaluation of the franc, king of gold bloc currencies, is a possibility unless public finances are put in order.

In an effort to offset the necessity for cutting the gold content of the franc, Parliament has granted Premier Gaston Doumergue decree-powers to balance the budget and bring about defiation of prices.

Big industry of the north of France wants to see the franc brought into line with the pound and the dollar so that it may regain their fallen markets abroad.

Economy League Joins in Support Of Unified Police

Sees Way to Big Saving and Greater Efficiency in Ely's Measure

Practically at the zero hour Governor Ely's police unification bill has gained the support of the Massachusetts branch of the National Economy League, the organization that was so successful in opposing the powerful veterans' lobby.

The league has just indorsed the four fundamentals of police unification outlined by the Citizens' Committee for Public Safety. It has further indicated its intention of making police coördination an issue in its general drive for the elimination of waste and extravagance in government.

Mr. Karl Payne of the league said there are two main bases for its position in favor of coördination. They are:

1. The State spends $15,000,000 a year on police enforcement and does not get its money's worth.
2. Tremendous savings could be effected in a more scientific organization of police facilities.

Substitute Bill Drafted

This newspaper further learned today that powerful tax organizations have drawn a substitute bill, which will be rushed into the breach if the Legislature shows signs of riddling the Governor's bill.

Next Monday the Joint Committee on the Judiciary will open hearings on the measure in the Gardner Auditorium and one of the largest turnouts in the history of Massachusetts legislation is expected.

The Committee on Public Safety, which was instrumental, with Governor Ely, in drafting the present bill and enlisting support, now estimated at 2,000,000 persons, has clearly expressed its willingness to leave the form, wording and general organization of the bill to the Legislature.

Four Main Points Stressed

Mr. Roger Cutler of the Citizens' Committee declared today that the committee asks only that the following four fundamentals be retained in any bill drawn: Central control of the police units in the State; an incremented and improved detective bureau (the Scotland Yard proposal); training facilities and promotion on the basis of professional attainment; and a state-wide system of inspection for the purpose of effecting uniform practices and equipment.

As the showdown nears, it appears that the police chiefs, with a few minor reservations, have been won over. The principal antagonists who have come into the open will

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Gratitude for Aid of Americans Told by Trees From Holy Land

Easter Eve Chosen for Planting of Cedars at Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 31—Easter Eve was chosen as a fitting time for the planting of 12 living "Cedars of Lebanon," mentioned in the Bible as the "trees of Jehovah," in Arlington National Cemetry overlooking Washington from across the Potomac.

Sent as a good-will offering to the people of the United States from the American University at Beirut, Syria, and other organizations, the trees are being accepted at sunset this evening by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, acting for the President in his absence from the city.

The presentation is being made by Mr. Barclay Acheson, general secretary of the Near East Foundation, and a group of Lebanese now residing in Washington plan to attend in native costume.

Racial Groups in Lebanon Join in Ceremonies Held at Beirut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Republic of the Lebanon—That the people of the Bible lands have an enduring sense of gratitude toward the people of the United States for the aid rendered to thousands during and after the World War, is evidenced by the shipment of a number of "Cedars of Lebanon" to the United States in the American Export Line S. S. Exochorda.

These trees are the gift of the various racial elements composing the Lebanon Republic, to the people of the United States, through the Near East Foundation. Cedars of Lebanon have been selected for this expression of gratitude because throughout the East these trees are symbols of long life and endurance.

Famous Throughout Antiquity

Although the Lebanon cedar generally grows in the mountains, those sent to the United States have been carefully selected from sections where altitude and climate are not dissimilar to those of Washington and it is believed they will thrive there.

Vast forests of these trees once covered the entire range of Lebanon mountains and were famous throughout antiquity. The forests were a source of great wealth to the Phoenicians, who exported timber to Palestine and Egypt. It was from these forests indeed that Hiram, King of Tyre, supplied King Solomon with "timber of cedar according to all his desires" with which "Solomon built the House of Jehovah in Jerusalem and finished it and he covered the House with beams and planks of cedar."

Of the once vast forests only a few isolated groves remain. The largest of these, containing about 350 trees, stands at an elevation of about 6000 feet on the slopes of snow-capped Dahr-el-Kodib. In this grove are five or six trees which probably rank only second to the "Big Trees" of California in the number of centuries they have endured.

Various Races Participate

The shipment of the trees was attended by many colorful ceremonies on the part of the various races participating in the affair. Among the organizations sending trees were groups of former inmates of the orphanages of the Near East Relief, the Brotherhood Society of the American University in Beirut, and the Armenian Church, which acted through the Catholicos of Sis. Accompanying the trees are many messages to President Roosevelt expressing the gratitude of the senders to the people of America

During and after the World War, American aid in Palestine and Syria was administered through the Red Cross and the Near East Relief. Two hundred thousand refugee Armenians and Greeks were cared for and at one time a large part of the population of Syria was literally saved from starvation by American aid.

The Near East Foundation, chosen as the vehicle through which the gift is sent, is the successor of the emergency organization which operated in this region under the name of Near East Relief.

Argentina's Road Plans Give Work To 70,000 Jobless

By the United Press

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., March 31—Argentina hopes to have 70,000 laborers, drawn mostly from the ranks of the unemployed, at work within six months constructing much-needed highways and lateral roads.

The preliminary plans, begun in October, 1933, for a 100,000-mile network of highways are rapidly nearing completion. Over 50,000,000 pesos ($17,000,000) has already been expended in construction work on the Buenos Aires-Bahia Blanca, Buenos Aires-Rosario and Buenos Aires-Corrientes trunk highways. Government officials plan to spend 250,000,000 pesos ($82,200,000) on highways within the next two years.

Originally envisaged as a billion peso straight-forward 15-year concerted highway constructive drive by Argentina's 14 provinces, the plans have now been modified to permit greater centralization of authority by placing both the financial and technical work in the hands of a Federal Highway Board.

The first three years of highway construction, it is estimated, will open up 7000 square miles of isolated and fallow land for small farmers. Increased immigration to Argentina, to offset the present monthly emigration of 2000, is seen as a natural result of the opening up of the country. Congress will consider several colonization schemes.

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Things Present

The seed of friendly relations between the United States and Japan was planted in June, 1848, when Ranald MacDonald, a youth of 24, entered the closed portals of Japan, pretending to be a shipwrecked sailor. How this seed sprouted and flowered is related in "Two Castaways Who Made History," on the Editorial page.

"Son, why did you start smoking cigarettes?" "The other boys are doing it," was the reply. The mother was a real pal, and the way she developed her arguments against the practice is reported in "Keeping Faith," on the Progress in Education page.

"Roman Governor" gives us an insight into the cogitations of Pilate on a memorable occasion. Home Forum page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's page, and another Parable of Safed the Sage.

Bring your geography of South Africa up to date by reading the four illustrated articles appearing daily beginning on Monday.

Eskimo Women Use Sealskin and Beads For Festival Costume for Mrs. Lindbergh

Copyright 1934 by the Associated Press

ANGMAGSALIK, Greenland, March 31—Eskimo women worked with their hands and their teeth today making a native festival costume for Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh.

The Eskimo wife of the Danish trading manager is supervising her friends' work.

Only the finest skins are being used to outfit the famous flying woman who thrilled her Eskimo sisters last year by flying here from America and then on to Europe.

The bead collar for the costume requires for its intricate pattern two pounds of tiny glass beads. The blouse or Anorak has a broad band of pearl embroideries on the sleeves. The sealskin shorts are sewn together with seal sinews split and rolled into tiny threads. They are richly embroidered in front with white dog skin and tiny stripes of colored skins.

The Kamiks—The long red sealskin boots reaching almost to the hips—consist of an inner kimiksock with the hair inside and a top of sealskin reaching above the outer Kamik.

This sealskin the natives have processed by removing the hair with their teeth.

Only homemade skin knives and bone needles are being used in the work which is carried on in the tin sod huts of the primitive East Greenlanders.

Although many of the women who are working on the costume saw Mrs. Lindbergh while she was here, they are uncertain of her measurements and, consequently, her size is being judged from photographs taken of her.

The completed costume will be shipped late in August when the Danish supply boat calls on its annual trip, establishing the only contact with the outside world.

Mrs. Lindbergh's Medal Presented Privately

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—So respected is a Lindbergh request for privacy, the National Geographic Society issued a "no reporters" edict for today's ceremony at which Mrs. Anne Morrow Lindbergh will receive the Hubbard Gold

British Laborites Plan Fascism Study in Germany

MUNICH, Ger., March 31 (AP)—Five members of the British National Labor Party, headed by Lieut.-Col. Graham Hutchison, arrived here March 29 and were received by Reichsminister Goering.

The delegation seeks to establish a closer connection with Germany's war veterans and study National Socialism. "England—especially its art and business—is run by Jews," Colonel Hutchison declared.

Canada Plans Aid for Jews

OTTAWA, March 31 (AP)—Prime Minister R. B. Bennett will inaugurate on April 15 a nation-wide United Palestine Appeal Campaign, aimed at securing $200,000 for reëstablishing in Palestine of Jewish sufferers in National Socialistic Germany.

Farm Benefits of Midwest Through AAA Program Lag As Far as New England Goes

Not Felt Yet—Secretary Wallace Admits It May Be Year Before Money Being Spent in West Reaches Sources in the East

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—While midwestern newspapers hail the results of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's program with headlines of "Better Times," "Good Prospects," "Larger Incomes," "An Empire Reborn," New England farmers will have to wait some time before they feel its benefits.

The great masses of consumers and manufacturers in the East must pay a large proportion of the processing taxes on bread, cotton goods, ice cream and other products made from the so-called "basic commodities" regulated by the AAA, but the West and South are gleaning most of the benefits at present. Thus the AAA program has become one of the channels for redistributing under the New Deal the vast wealth piled up in the East during many years of industrial growth and tariff favoritism.

In a year or so, the effect of the increased purchasing power furnished the farmer by the AAA will begin to filter through to the East, officials say, but in the meantime other sections are collecting the largest share of the cash benefits. Up to Jan. 1, only four New England states had received any of the AAA money at all and the total was only $252,209. Payments for wheat acreage reduction in the New England states had not yet begun, but these are likewise very small.

While New England reaped $252,209, Arkansas farmers were paid $10,667,598 for their part in the program; Oklahoma, $12,745,521, and Texas, $44,580,877. It will be a long time before New England will be able to catch up with these states or with those of the Middle West which are now receiving large checks for wheat reduction and will receive more from the corn-hog, milk and beef programs.

Money put into the hands of western and southern farmers is benefiting almost every group in the community, a survey made by the AAA in typical counties indicates. Some day part of this money will find its way to the factories of the East which furnish clothing, household furniture, radios, paint and hundreds of other products.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace estimates the general benefits of the AAA plan to New England will be delayed another year or two. In the meanwhile, only a few scattered New England farmers who specialize in any of the basic commodities, will get anything out of it.

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Milton Police Lose Appeal Against Pay Cut Order

Milton policemen and firemen yesterday lost their court fight to stop a 12½ per cent salary cut ordered by the selectmen on Jan. 6, 1933. The full bench of the State Supreme Court yesterday overruled the decision of Judge Albert S. Avery of the Eastern Norfolk district court who had decided that the salary cuts were illegal because the financial condition of the town did not warrant them.

The Milton case is one of several now in the court, brought by firemen and policemen who contend that their salaries can be reduced only if the municipality's financial condition demands such action.

In ruling against such argument, the Supreme Court said that Judge Avery overstepped the line of the judiciary and that his ruling meant only that he disagreed with the selectmen "in their theory of general municipal economy as applicable to compensation of employees in the town." Approximately 20 firemen and 30 policemen in Milton are affected by the ruling.

Boston Art Notes

Stained Glass

The talents of Bostonians are contributing richly to the church which will be the benefaction of the Mellon family to the community of Pittsburgh, the East Liberty Presbyterian Church. Happily that essential ornament of Gothic structures, the stained glass window, has been developed by Boston workshops to a degree of great complexity and beauty. Mr. Cram, architect, works harmoniously with these verriers. The latest contribution to the Pittsburgh church is a great end nave window, devised and made by Messrs. Reynolds, Francis and Rohnstock at One, Washington Street.

The subject illustrates the whole book of the Revelation of St. John the Divine. Compact with impressive imagery, dramatic sequences, graphic symbols, stark contrasts, the details of the Apocalypse lend themselves peculiarly to the stylized drawing, the flat configuration, the majestic palette of stained glass. The windows are installed aloft, dozens of feet above the observer; they are seen, abstracted somewhat by distance, a glorified screen through which the light passes, broken up by a multiplicity of sections of vari-hued glass.

The cartoon of this window has been worked out with an extraordinary compactness; it is filled with details without being crowded; the story "reads" in pictures easily and clearly. The outstanding figures dominate the design, and they are enhanced by surrounding episodes. The architectural law of subordination holds; there are parts of first importance, second, third, etc. And yet the onlooker may, if he wishes, forget subject and narrative and abandon himself to the ebb and flow of design.

This window exhibits a gigantic effort on the part of the workshop, a painstaking effort which did not relax down to the smallest detail. In its temporary installation it will be on view from April 4-13. D. A.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

A new play, "Sweet Bells Jangled," starring Miss Jane Cowl, will open at the Plymouth Monday evening. It is from the pen of Mr. Reginald Lawrence. Miss Mary Phillips and Mr. Miner Watson are in the cast.

"Autumn Crocus" ends its run at the Hollis tonight. It will be succeeded next week by "The Dark Tower," mystery play by Messrs. Alexander Woollcott and George S. Kaufman.

"My Maryland," the Romberg operetta, will continue for a second week at the Shubert.

The Monte Carlo Ballet Russe will open a four days' engagement at the Boston Opera House on April 9.

Nevada Aids Blind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RENO, Nev.—For the first time in Nevada the Braille reading system for the blind is being studied by a Reno committee, in order that it may transcribe and make available for the blind, poetry and literature.

MARCH SHARES NOW ON SALE

A Systematic Plan of Saving

The Co-operative Bank plan is a systematic plan so arranged as to provide every incentive for saving regularly. If you really want to accomplish something definite with your savings, start a Co-operative Bank account now.

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Auto Board Acts To Bring Peace In Nash Labor Upset

Holds Initial Conference With Employers—Will See Strikers Later

DETROIT, March 31 (AP)—Created to avert a walkout that threatened to tie up the automotive industry, the Automobile Labor Board has today turned its attention toward a settlement of the strike actually existing in the plants of the Nash Motors Company in Kenosha, Racine and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The board, which met for the first time on Thursday, conferred yesterday with Mr. C. W. Nash, chairman of the board of his company; Mr. E. H. McCarty, president of the Nash Company, and Mr. H. H. Seman, head of the Seman Body Corporation of Milwaukee. None of the conferees, who met in closed session, would discuss the initial conferences in the Nash case. Representatives of the strikers, said by the company head to number between 4000 and 5000, have been invited to appear before the board.

Dr. Leo Wolman, Columbia University authority on economics, who is chairman of the three-man "peace board," indicated the hearings in the Nash case would be completed before the board turns again to consideration of charges by union workers that they had been discriminated against because of their union affiliation.

Dr. Wolman expressed disappointment that representatives of the workers did not arrive yesterday, but said they would be heard Monday if they appear.

Already 50 discrimination complaints have been placed in the board's hands, and Mr. William Collins, American Federation of Labor organizer here, said that was only the "opening salvo." Several hundred other similar charges will be submitted, he said.

The dispute in the Nash Plants differs from that involving the Michigan plants in that the principal issue involves wages rather than charges of discrimination against union workers.

In discussing the procedure to be followed in dealing with charges of discrimination, the board members indicated that for the present at least, it was planned to give each case individual attention, although investigators might be employed to make certain all the facts become known. At the same time, Dr. Wolman said, informality would prevail in the hearings, with complete freedom of expression.

The board members ventured no prediction as to how long the hearings may continue, other than to say they intended to get at the heart of the cases "as fast as possible" and "stay on the job until it is finished."

Hirth Makes 74 Air Loops

BUENOS AIRES, March 31 (By U. P.)—Herr Wilf Hirth, German glider pilot, established a new world's record here March 29 when he looped the loop 74 times after being tugged 5900 feet at El Palomar airport. The previous record was 66 loops from 6560 feet.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by James G. Rowell, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Mary E. Curley School, Centre Street, Jamaica Plain, 8.

Theaters

"MY MARYLAND" (Shubert). A southern girl in love with a northern soldier during the Civil War sings "The Same Silver Moon" and other Sigmund Romberg airs which have been popular for several years. A chorus of soldiers make the theater echo to "Your Land and My Land." 8:30.

"AUTUMN CROCUS" (Hollis). Last day of Mabel Taliaferro's appearance in this English comedy. 8:30.

Movies

MAJESTIC—George Arliss in "The House of Rothschild," Premiere tonight at 8:30.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Richard Arlen and Roscoe Karns in "Come on Marines." A detachment of "leathernecks" set out to rescue a shipwrecked girls' school party in the jungle. Fenway at 1:24, 3:56, 6:28, 9. Paramount at 10:32 a. m., 1:03, 3:36, 6:09, 8:42.

FINE ARTS—"Foil de Carotte." French talkie depicts problems of a very natural, freckle-faced boy, whose mother dislikes him and whose father is quite uninterested in his existence. 1:05, 3:25, 5:20, 7:35, 9:55.

BOSTON—"I Like It That Way," with Gloria Stuart and Roger Pryor. On the stage Billy Rose's "Sweet and Low," with Jack Pepper and Clark and McCullough. 10:15 a. m., 1:28, 4:44, 7:44, 10:40.

METROPOLITAN—"Melody in Spring," with Lannie Ross, Charlie Ruggles and Mary Boland. On the stage, Roxy and His Gang. 11:20 a. m., 2:10, 5, 7:50, 10:40.

KEITH'S—Katharine Hepburn in "Spitfire." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

STATE—Norma Shearer in "Riptide." 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50.

ORPHEUM—Greta Garbo in "Queen Christina." Vaudeville, 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:20.

UPTOWN—"The Poor Rich." Edward Everett Horton and Edna May Oliver in comedy roles that suit them well. Also Janet Gaynor and Lionel Barrymore in "Carolina." 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Symphony Hall, 8:15.

SALVATION ARMY—Radio Quartet and Cambridge Band, 402 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, 8.

SUNDAY

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by James G. Rowell, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Dorchester Woman's Club, Dorchester, 3:30.

Music

LONGWOOD TOWERS—Musicale in the great lounge. The Belvedere Trio: Alice Marie Andersen, soprano; Hazel Hallett, accompanist; Edgar M. Grout, baritone; Ruth Dinsmore, accompanist. 8.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Easter concert, under direction of Carolyn King Hunt, pianist; Gretchen Cook, harpist; Muriel Carpenter, soprano; Dorothy Baker, 'cellist; Hortense Creeded Rallsback, dramatic reader. 8.

Other Events

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Lecture on "Folk Music of America" by Russell Ames Cook, with musical illustrations by assistants. 3:30.

FORD HALL FORUM—Eugene Lyons speaks on "New Austria: The Tinder Box of Europe." 7:30.

MONDAY

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—Prof. H. Blakeslee, of Clark University, speaks on "Current History." Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Free lecture in King's Chapel by Prof. Edgar Sheffield Brightman. First of series on "Personality and Religion." Subject, "Human Personality." 2:30.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Illustrated lecture on "Life in Palestine" by J. Raymond Chadwick. Following dinner at 6:15, 3 Joy Street.

Peacemakers to Auto Industry

Wide World

Automobile Labor Board

Left—Richard L. Byrd. Top Right—Nicholas Kelley. Lower Right—Dr. Leo Wolman, Chairman.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Metropolitan Opera	Opera, "Manon"	Yankee Singers	Pancho and his
5:15	N. E. Singing Clubs	NBC dance music.	Local dance music.	dance orchestra.
5:30	"Grand Daddy"	Economics in the	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	New Deal, talk	Scrap Book	Dramatic sketch
6:00	Cedars of Lebanon	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	Meet the Artist
6:15	ceremony; speakers	records; skits	Merry-Go-Round,	CBS soloist; orch.
6:30	Reports; sports	Speaker; music	vocal program	Talk, F. W. Wile.
6:45	Soloist; organ	Piano Miniatures	Happy Minstrel	Reports; news
7:00	New England Conserv-	NBC male trio	Front page drama.	Elder Michaux and
7:15	atory of Music Or-	Popular soloist	Script act	congregation
7:30	chestra, Dr. Wallace	After Dinner Revue	Dance music	Organ recital
7:45	Goodrich, conductor	Dramatic sketch	CBS dance music	Local dance music
8:00	Gilbert Stuart and	United States Ma-	Forty-five Minutes	Bay State Broad-
8:15	Washingt'n Portraits'	rine Band, Capt.	in Hollywood;	casting and Mu-
8:30	Musicians' Protective	Taylor Branson,	talk, sketch, or	sicians' Local No.
8:45	Association; band	conducting	"Trade and Mark"	9 Orchestra
9:00	Talk, Gov. Wilson, Vt.	House Party; solo-	Playboys; pianos	Getting the News.
9:15	Monitor Views News.	ists; trio; orch.	Bard of Erin	Organ recital
9:30	Eddie Duchin and	Beatrice Fairfax;	CBS popular revue;	Dance music
9:45	his orchestra	dramatic sketch.	soloist; orch.	Reports; news
10:00	Three Blue Notes	Al Trahan; vocal	Program from and	Sam Bittell and
10:15	Reports; sport review	groups; orchestra	to Little America.	his orchestra
10:30	National Barn Dance	Kaleidoscope; va-	Camera Man talk.	Kaltenborn talk
10:45	program from Chi-	riety musicale	Reports; music	Ann Leaf, organ
11:00	cago; soloists and	Forecasts; Breed	Yankee News Serv-	CBS dance music.
11:15	folk dance music	Walker; music	ice; dance music.	Local dance music.
11:30	News; Paul White-	"One Man's Fam-	"Peter the Great,"	Hugh Connor and
11:45	man's Orchestra	ily," sketch	dramatic sketch.	his orchestra

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	High school music	Morning worship,	Reg. service, The	Tremont Temple
11:00	Boys choir, Lippia	Old South Church	Mother Church,	Baptist Church
11:15	Safety Crusaders	in Boston; Rev.	The First Church	service; sermon,
11:30	Nimble Wits	Henry Russell	of Christ, Scien-	Rev. J. Whitcomb
11:45	Organ recital and	Stafford, sermon;	tist, in Boston.	Brougher; music
12:00	studio reports	soloist; choir	Mormon choir and	Symphonic Album.
12:15	Baby Rose Marie	Gordon Quartet	organ recital	Hawaiian Echoes.
12:30	Radio City Concert;	University of Chi-	Soloist; harp ens.	Local dance music.
12:45	symphony orchestra;	cago Round Table	From England	Polish music
1:00	vocal soloists and	Descriptions of	Religious period,	Melodies of Italy,
1:15	mixed chorus	Easter parades	with speakers,	native program
1:30	Youth Conference, Dr.	Mary Small; skit;	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders,
1:45	Daniel Poling	soloist; orch.	ensemble	from New York
2:00	Bar-X Days and	Gene Arnold and	Everett Marshall;	Italian Melodies;
2:15	Nights, sketch	the Commodores	chorus; orch.	accordion; solos
2:30	Ohman and Arden;	Garden of Melody.	Abe Lyman's Or.;	Organ recital and
2:45	vocal soloists	Gems of Melody.	soloists; trio.	soloist
3:00	Frances Langford;	Wayne King and	Talk, Bob Donahue	New York-Philhar-
3:15	trio; orchestra	his orchestra	The Nespolitans	monic - Symphony
3:30	Jan Garber and his	Mario Chamlee;	Organ recital	Orchestra, Arturo
3:45	orchestra	quartet; orchestra	Tenor soloist	Toscanini, con-
4:00	Terhune dog story	NBC music	The Rev. Charles	ductor; speaker;
4:15	Talk, Dean Archer	Dramatic sketch	E. Coughlin, ad-	Lawrence Gilman,
4:30	Pageant, dramatic	Sentinels; chorus;	dress from De-	program com-
4:45	sketch	soloist; orchestra.	troit, Mich.	mentator
5:00	Dr. Harry Emerson	Popular vocalists.	Ted Hanson and	Roses and Drums,
5:15	Fosdick; music	NBC soloist; orch.	his orchestra	Civil War drama.
5:30	Grand Hotel, dra-	Talking Picture	Vocalists; pianos.	Sanderson and
5:45	matic sketch	Time, sketch	Gems, farm talk	Crumit; orch.
6:00	Lily Pons; Metropoli-	Religious period,	Reports; news	Hampton Institute
6:15	tan chorus; orches-	from New York;	Crusaders' music	Negro Choir
6:30	tra, Tullio Serafin,	speaker; soloists	Street of Dreams.	Studio vocalist
6:45	guest conductor	and chorus	Family Theater	Time and news
7:00	Previn's Orchestra;	Manhattan Merry-	Marx Brothers;	Evening service
7:15	guest soloist	Go-Round; pop.	Martin Orch.	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner and Nel-	Garden talk and	Family Theater	ple Baptist
7:45	son Orchestra	musical program.	Rin Tin Tin	Church; sermon;
8:00	Eddie Cantor; Rubi-	Ruby Newman and	Soloists and Nat	male quartet;
8:15	noff and his orches-	orchestra with	Shilkret's Orch.	choir; organ
8:30	tra; James Walling-	Del Castillo and	Waring's Orch.;	Studio recital
8:45	ton, announcer	vocal sextet	Ezio Pinza, bass.	"Music Room"
9:00	George Cohan; vocal	Ravok Orchestra	Nino Martini; Jane	Beethoven Foun-
9:15	groups; orchestra	and soloists	Froman; glee	dation; recital
9:30	Walter Winchell	American Album	club; orchestra;	Local dance music
9:45	NBC talk series	of Familiar Music	Ted Husing	Reports; news
10:00	Reports; organ	Jack Benny and	Oracle & popular	Angelo Patri's
10:15	Talk, Bill Williams	Black Orchestra	orchestra	Child Drama
10:30	Joe and Bateese	Irene Dunne; Nat	Reports; Don Pauls'	Ernest Hutcheson,
10:45	L'Heure Exquise	Shilkret's Orch.	orchestra	pianist; orch.

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:00 WEEI, Egg-rolling contest from White House grounds, Washington, D. C.
11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:00 WNAC, Easter egg rolling from White House grounds, Washington, D. C.
2:00 WEEI, Hans Christian Andersen Fairy Tale Fantasy; drama and music.
2:00 WNAC, Address, Mayor Frederick W. Manafield of Boston.
2:30 WBZ, "Europe and Her Dictators," Eugene Lyons, former foreign corespondent.
2:30 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra concert, Leopold Stokowski, conductor; Valdimir Horowitz, piano soloist; other instrumental soloists.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
4:15 WNAC, Library of Congress Musicale; massed choirs.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, NBC String Symphony, Frank Black, conductor.
8:30 WEEI, Lawrens Tibbett, baritone; William Daly's Orchestra.
8:30 WAAB, "What Vocational Guidance Is Not," Dr. Phillip J. Rulen of Harvard.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; soloist.
9:00 WNAC, Rosa Ponselle, soprano; chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:30 WEEI, National Radio Forum: speaker from Washington.
10:30 WAAB, Evan Evans, baritone; Howard Barlow's concert orchestra.

Concerts to Come

Monday evening, April 2, at 29 Exeter Street, concert by the Boston University Orchestra and Chorus, Arthur Fiedler and Stephen Townsend, conductors.

Wednesday evening, April 4, in the Wilbur Theater, concert by Victor Chenkin.

Thursday morning, April 5, in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, first of a series of Morning Musicales by the Gordon Quartet, for the benefit of the unemployed musicians.

Sunday afternoon, April 8, in Jordan Hall, tenth and final concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Fabien Sevitzky, conductor.

Wednesday evening, April 11, in Symphony Hall, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, for the relief fund.

Thursday evening, April 12, in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, sixth and final concert by the Chardon String Quartet.

Thursday evening, April 12, in Jordan Hall, song recital by Emy-Lou Biedenharn, contralto, accompanied by Coenraad V. Bos at the piano.

Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, April 13 and 14, in Symphony Hall, twenty-second pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Democrat Assures Trial of Senator As Utilities Tool

Governor Lehman Demands Passage of Bills for Stricter Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 31—Plans are under way to bring Senator Warren T. Thayer, Old Guard Republican of Chateaugay, before the bar of the Senate to have him answer to the charge made before the Federal Trade Commission at Washington that he was instrumental in killing public utility bills that were not desired by the utility companies.

Another development yesterday was the demand by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman that all of his bills be reported out of committee in both houses and that his program for stricter control of utilities be voted upon on the floor.

Senator John J. McNaboe, New York Democrat, said Friday he would offer a resolution at the Monday night session to bring Mr. Thayer to trial, following disclosures in letters which were addressed, it is alleged, to the Associated Gas and Electric Corporation regarding "expenses" and the killing of detrimental bills in the public service committee which Senator Thayer headed at that time.

Senator McNaboe declared he would also submit a resolution calling for an investigation of the operations at the Capitol of all utilities companies.

"Public confidence," he said, "has been shaken by the disclosures at Washington. Public confidence in legislative bodies is now at low ebb and it will be lost unless these charges are sifted to the bottom."

If the resolution carries, the Senate Judiciary Committee, headed by Senator William T. Byrne, of Albany, will have charge of the investigation. Senator Thayer's conviction would mean his expulsion from the Senate.

If a legislative investigation is ordered, it would doubtless mean that Mr. W. Kingsland Macy, Republican State Chairman, would be called to testify. At the beginning of the session, Mr. Macy charged that a "Power Ring" had influenced legislation and that Mr. Fred W. Hammond, clerk of the House, was the tool of the utilities.

N. Y. Utility Company Denies Impropriety

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 31—Categorical denial that they had ever paid any money to State Senator Warren T. Thayer (R.) of Chateaugay, to influence legislation was made by the Associated Gas & Electric Company and the Utility Management Corporation here yesterday.

Mr. C. A. Greenidge, vice-president of the Utility Management Corporation, declared that the group of four letters written in 1927 and 1928 and the news story which was sent out from Washington Thursday in connection with the hearings before the Federal Trade Commission had left an implication which was "absolutely untrue," since it gave the impression that the Associated Gas and Electric Company had "been a party to improper payments to public officials in connection with legislation affecting public utilities."

"This is absolutely untrue," Mr. Greenidge continued. "Neither the Associated Gas & Electric Company nor its subsidiaries had ever made any payment to any public official for the purpose of influencing him in any way."

South African Sights Comet Without Tail

The Harvard College Observatory yesterday revealed contents of a message from Copenhagen, Den., announcing discovery of a new twelfth magnitude comet in the constellation, Hydra. The comet was sighted by Cyril Jackson of the Union Observatory in Johannesburg, S. Af., It is described as diffuse, with no mention of a tail.

Dr. Fred L. Whipple, instructor of astronomy, also announces that the new 61-inch reflecting telescope at Harvard's Oak Ridge Station was officially tested last week following complete installation, and the test "was quite satisfactory considering the fact that a glass mirror was being used instead of the pyrex mirror. Pyrex will give a clearer vision and not be as susceptible to changes in temperature." A new pyrex mirror was cast last week for Harvard, but it will be at least two years before it will be ready for use.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, April 1

BOSTON—The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

BEAUMONT, Texas — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m, W9XAA, 49.34m.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-545m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

HONOLULU, T. H. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., Hawaiian time, KGMB, 1320kc-227m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., PKOX, 1250kc-240m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

NEW YORK CITY—Eleventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

PORTLAND, Ore. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KEX, 1180kc-254m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Company Union Is Opposed By a Leading Industrialist

Craft Organization Better, Robert Amory Says—Finds A. F. of L. Favors Skilled Worker—Urges No Barriers Between Labor and Capital

A program wiping out the sharp line of demarcation between employee and management is the real need of industry today according to Mr. Robert Amory, head of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, in an interview with the Monitor.

Such a program, Mr. Amory said, should center around the right of collective bargaining without coercion on either side. The labor union should be formed to guard the rights of the worker. But it should not strive to build up a fictitious barrier between employer and employee. Such unions could go far toward wiping out labor difficulties while at the same time they secured for their members the advantages and reforms that should come with improved technique and modern methods.

The ideal union, according to Mr. Amory, would not be a setup such as the American Federation of Labor. Neither would it be the company union in its narrower sense. Workers in a given industry should form their own unions in blocking with other bodies in the same craft.

For Good of All

While he would have employer representation, he would have the union so formed that there should be no coercion by the employer. Such an organization would bring employer and worker closer to the realization that any industry, to be permanently successful, must build upon the knowledge that the good of one is the good of all.

It is Mr. Amory's contention that the A. F. of L. attempts to draw not only a sharp line between employee and employer, but also just as definite a line between the skilled and the unskilled worker. The organization exists for and by skilled labor. The unskilled man is left to look after himself as best he may.

The history of the A. F. of L., he points out, is a history of repetition. A trade or craft is organized. The union obtains for the worker certain privileges and advancements. A point is reached where the advance seems to halt and membership falls off. It is built up again by new leaders who make promises to the workers, promises which in many cases are impossible of fulfillment. The result is endless bickerings and ruinous strikes.

Saved by NRA Codes

The textile industry in New England, Mr. Amory said, was saved from absolute ruin a year ago by the setting up of codes under NRA. If this had not happened, the South would by now control the entire trade.

The advances of the past years have shown employer and employee alike the absolute necessity of codes and rules to regulate industry, curb sharp practices and give the conscientious employer an opportunity to make a profit while dealing fairly with his help. Unionization must follow these same lines of progress.

Section 7 of the NRA code, he said, laid the foundation for true collective bargaining and for closer understanding between labor and capital. His objection to the original Wagner bill lay in his belief that this new measure would force on industry rigid codes and rules with a pressure of immediacy which could only work ill to both employee and employer. Such rules and codes, he said, must be built up gradually by a process of not only collective bargaining, but collective reasoning.

Faces Up-Hill Climb

Industry, he continued, is still facing a long uphill climb. And, while employees should organize to bargain for a higher standard of wages and living, it should be a wise system of bargaining, having always in mind that industry as a whole needs to be brought out of its slump, and an equable division of gains worked out so that recovery should be sure and permanent.

There should be unionization, he declared. Not a valueless system of so-called company unions. And not, on the other hand, a hard and fast set-up that would keep alive animosities and differences.

His vision of a balanced industry would be in a body of workers organized, not to do battle with an employer class considered as an enemy, but to meet these employers upon the common ground of a prosperity that must be shared equally if it is to last.

Economy League For United States

(Continued from Page 1)

probably be the Massachusetts Police Association, composed of 7000 members. These patrolmen base their opposition on the assumption that the bill would interfere with their civil service rights.

Mr. Cutler today cited a provision in the bill that specifically states nothing in the measure shall interfere with the existing status of any policeman under civil service. It is generally believed that heavy opposition will also issue from undercover sources, from sources that will always oppose reforms that would assure a police system safe from graft and corruption.

The profound interest of the Governor in this measure is believed to constitute one of the most hopeful factors. It is believed in many quarters that this is the Governor's most earnestly desired piece of legislation and that he will oppose with all the political resources at his command any effort to emasculate this measure.

Hat Is Passed in Peru For Dry Dock at Callao

LIMA, Peru, March 31 (By U. P.)—Early returns indicate that a nation-wide appeal for contributions to construct a 2,000,000 sol ($500,000) dry dock for Callao, Peru's principal port, probably will be successful.

Dr. Pedro Bustamante Santisteban, manager of the Peruvian Steamship & Dock Co. of Callao, some days ago invited the American, British and other foreign colonies as well as all Peruvians to subscribe the 2,000,000 soles necessary for construction of a dry dock. Departmental, provincial and district committees were formed throughout the Republic to collect the money. Response was prompt.

Einstein Forfeits German Citizenship

BERLIN, March 31 (AP)—The famous physicist Dr. Albert Einstein forfeited his German citizenship March 29, the Government announced, because his "conduct violated his obligation of fidelity to the Reich and its people, thereby harming German interests."

The Official Gazette published Dr. Einstein's name along with 36 other persons who were deprived of their citizenship. They included the former Socialist member of the Reichstag, Herr Kurt Rosenfeld; Herr Paul Hertz, the budget expert, and Herr Toni Sender, editor of the Metal Workers' Journal.

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Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Advisory, 8:30 a. m.—Storm warning ordered Boston, to the Virginia Capes. Disturbance off Cape Hatteras in conjunction with high pressure to the northeast will cause strong northeast or east winds, probably reaching gale force off the coast and at exposed places on the coast.

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, with rain and warmer tonight and early Sunday; lowest temperature tonight near 40 degrees, becoming slightly milder with diminishing cloudiness by afternoon; fresh to strong northeast and east winds.

Maine: Cloudy, probably rain in south portion and snow or rain in north portion tonight and Sunday; somewhat warmer tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with rain tonight and probably Sunday morning; somewhat warmer tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy with rain tonight and probably Sunday morning; somewhat warmer except on southeast coast tonight; rising temperature Sunday afternoon.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northeast or east winds, probably reaching gale force off the coast shifting to northwest and diminishing Sunday; overcast rainy weather tonight and Sunday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain Tuesday or Wednesday, warmer at beginning of week and colder Thursday and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	41	New Orleans	58	76
Bermuda	64	78	New York	38	60
Chicago	36	50	Norfolk, Va.	50	53
Denver	40	62	Philadelphia	40	64
Helena, Mont.	40	44	St. Louis	34	72
Jacksonville	56	62	St. Paul	20	32
Kansas City	30	43	San Francisco	54	66
Los Angeles	58	90	Washington	40	60
Miami, Fla.	64	80			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 31.
B—Maximum March 30.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 11:37 p. m.
Height of tide 10.01 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:37 p. m.

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Russian Treaty With Britain Pledges Close Trade Balance And Prohibits Goods Dumping

Britain on Its Part Restores Most-Favored-Nation Conditions to Soviets—Question of Debts Owed by Russia Remains Unsettled

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The trade agreement recently signed between Great Britain and Russia changes a state of affairs long unsatisfactory to both the nations concerned.

For Great Britain it means a definite undertaking from one of the biggest potential buyers of machinery and other manufactured articles to purchase such goods to a value which is eventually very nearly to balance that of the raw materials which the United Kingdom takes from the Soviet Republics.

For the Soviet Government it means the recovery—subject only to strictly limited exceptions—of "most-favored-nation" conditions for Russian trade in a country which is the chief world buyer of the raw materials produced in the territories of the Soviet Republics. These "most-favored-nation" conditions provide that the signatories shall each give to the other as good terms as those accorded to any other foreign state.

Two Major Requirements

The agreement follows generally the lines of previous British trade pacts, except in two matters, which are both regarded as of very great importance.

The first is designed to remedy a state of affairs long complained of in Britain. Last year Britain bought Russian goods to the value of £17,500,000, and sold to Russia in return an amount worth only £4,250,000. This is now to be met by requiring the Soviet Government gradually to increase its purchases of British goods until in 1938 they shall be in value within 10 per cent of those which Britain buys from the Soviet Republics.

The second novelty is to prevent Russia from dumping goods in Britain at uneconomic prices. It is to implement an agreement entered into by Britain with Canada and other British Dominions, at the Ottawa Conference of July, 1932. The Ottawa agreement said in effect that Britain would maintain specified preferences for Dominion goods by refusing to accept competing articles from other countries at dumping prices.

The Anglo-Russian agreement is to bring this about by an entirely new device. It lays down that either party can, after notice of three months, terminate "most-favored-nation" treatment to the other in regard to any specified article of trade."

Restores Diplomatic Privileges

This provision is intended particularly to meet complaints made by Canada to the effect that Russia has been dumping timber in Britain at prices so low as to render all reasonable competition impossible. It is also of general application.

The treaty restores to the Russian trade delegation in London all those diplomatic privileges usually accorded to representatives of foreign powers. It also places Russian trade upon the same footing as that of other nations in regard to the application of an arrangement in force in Britain whereby the Government helps United Kingdom exporters by making temporary advances to them upon the security of overseas contracts they may have obtained.

This arrangement has been intermittently in force in the past in the case of trade with Russia, and has been found to work well. So far, it is stated, £12,000,000 has been thus advanced. The whole of this large sum has been repaid punctually upon the appointed dates. There are no arrears of such advances at present outstanding.

Ratification Seems Assured

The Anglo-Russian trade agreement is to be temporary only. It is to continue nonpermanent until such time as a settlement may be reached of British claims for hitherto unpaid war and post-war debt payments from the Soviet Government. The agreement may be denounced on six months' notice by either side. Providing nevertheless as it does, for progressive increases in Soviet purchases of British goods up to the end of 1937, it is expected to remain in force at least for several years.

It is generally approved in Britain. The MacDonald Government is assured of a large majority for it in the House of Commons where it is to be ratified. Reliable information has been received from Moscow, showing that ratification in Russia is also certain.

The negotiations for the agreement have been going on for many months. The delay in their conclusion has given cause for many Opposition attacks upon the Government. The Labor Party in particular has complained that the interests of British trade have been sacrificed to political considerations not unconnected with Soviet propaganda.

Ends Period of Uncertainty

The reply has been that the questions raised have been many and complicated, especially where such a new feature as that of the preventing of dumping has been concerned.

The agreement has terminated a prolonged period of Anglo-Russian friction and trade uncertainty.

The last agreement covering the same ground was made in April, 1930, when a British Labor Government was in office. Six months' notice of denunciation of this treaty was given on the British side in October, 1932. This was to enable conditions agreed to at Ottawa to be included.

In April, 1933, when the notice expired, renewal was prevented by a political dispute caused by the imprisonment of British engineers in Moscow. A British embargo was then put upon Russian goods and remained in force until July, 1933, when the engineers were released. Since then trade has gone on as best it could without any formal agreement.

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Foolish Questions Test Intelligence

PITTSBURGH, March 31 (AP)—If your mother sent you to the river with a five- and a three-gallon can to get nine gallons of water, how would you do it?

If dogs have human intelligence, why did you answer questions seven and eight?

This is the sort of thing Pittsburgh policemen may face if the proposal submitted to City Council by Councilman John J. Kane is approved; but the Mayor calls it "baloney."

Mr. Kane proposes a survey of the police department by a committee composed of educators, sociologists and police experts.

An intelligence test, similar to those given to some college freshmen, is included in the plan.

Mayor William N. McNair, upon thinking the matter over last night, announced whole-hearted opposition. Said he:

"What difference does it make to a cop how far it is to the moon? If he answered it is just as far to the moon as it is from the moon to here, they would say he was wrong."

To prove his point, the Mayor cited the experience of a friend.

"They asked him to name six animals of the arctic circle. That was a pretty tough one, and when this fellow, after a lot of thought, put down 'Three walruses and three polar bears,' they flunked him."

A New Gold Rush

A NEW GOLD RUSH is sweeping the country, not in Canyons or Gulches, but in old Bureau Drawers.

When President Roosevelt, with a stroke of his pen, increased the price of gold, it started millions of people searching in odd corners, old bureaus, chests and closets for gold, old gold (that is, bits of out of date jewelry, dental gold and old watches). Today these are worth more than they have been for two generations.

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Compulsory Drill Taken to Capital By Ohio Students

Say Choice Now Needed Between Exemptions and Expulsions

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 30—The question of compulsory military training in colleges has become a subject of discussion in the capital with the arrival here of four students of Ohio State University who told federal officials that a choice must be made between wholesale exemption or wholesale expulsion.

The four students are Charles Hart, Donald Leach, Robert Scripture and Paul Sulley, two of whom were suspended from the university for their failure to comply with regulations for compulsory military service.

"We came to Washington," said Charles Hart, "because we believe there is a fundamental challenge of the rights of citizens in the United States in the dismissal by the university authorities of students who cannot conscientiously take military training. The rapid growth in the number of students who are taking such a stand will necessitate a change in the policy of compulsory drill in schools and colleges. We have seen many prominent people. Most of them have expressed their conviction that military training should be optional."

The students called attention to the 1933 poll of the Intercollegiate Disarmament Council, the National Student Federation and the Brown Daily Herald in which 8415 students took an uncomprisingly pacifist stand, 6089 declared their intention of fighting in a war of any character involving the United States and 7221 pledged themselves to bear arms only in case of invasion of the United States. Within the last week a poll at Harvard showed 229 unwilling to bear arms in any war; 515 said they would bear arms only in case of an attack; and 326 voted their willingness to fight in any war upon the call of Congress.

It has already been ruled by the Federal Government that under the Morrill land grant act of 1862 military training need not be made compulsory by land grant colleges.

N. Y. Price-Fixing Of Milk Permanent With Fee Director

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 31—The broad regulatory powers of the New York Milk Control Board are today made permanent and turned over to the State Department of Agriculture, and the price-fixing authority under the new régime is expected for one year, following the signature by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of the Pitcher Bill here last night.

Mr. Kenneth F. Fee, director of the old Milk Control Board, who is held by many to be largely responsible for its success in the past year, was immediately appointed director of the new division of the department of agriculture which will take charge of milk control.

In a memorandum made public last night, Governor Lehman insisted that immediate aid from the Federal Government in establishing a milk code between New York State and contiguous states was necessary to end serious interstate competition. While New York has put its house in order, he said, competition from other states has caused grave problems to the price-fixing régime.

Governor Lehman granted that there were problems of nonenforcement during the past year, but announced that with the support of the recent Supreme Court decision, and with a substantially larger budget to finance enforcement agencies, the coming year will see satisfactory compliance with the law.

Following the signature of the bill, the Greater New York-New Jersey milk institute of distributors pledged 100 per cent coöperation to the new milk régime.

Bigelow Says Ex-Kaiser 'Chopped Wood as Usual'

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—After a wood-chopping round with his old friend, former Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany, Mr. Poultney Bigelow returned yesterday in the liner Bremen. He reported that the former Kaiser's health was good, and that he "chopped wood as usual." He sent his regards to President Roosevelt, Mr. Bigelow said.

"I approached modern Germany from the viewpoint of my old profession—journalism," Mr. Bigelow continued, "and I could find no break in the armor of Hitler. He has everything under control; I am confident the former Kaiser appreciates the work which Chancellor Hitler is doing in establishing a new Germany."

H. T. Parker

H. T. Parker, musical and dramatic critic of the Boston Evening Transcript for nearly 30 years, passed on last night. A native of Boston, he was educated at Harvard College and became the New York correspondent of the Transcript in 1892, and later was London correspondent of the Transcript and the New York Commercial Advertiser. He was dramatic and musical critic of the New York Globe for a short term, and had been the critic of the Transcript since 1905.

Mr. Parker was an exacting critic, and a stylist of distinction. His ability and his individuality gave him a unique fame. His viewpoint was international. He spent his summers in Europe, and brought a wide general culture to his duties.

Mr. Parker's influence on American criticism was exceptionally strong. He was unremitting in his demands for high standards of production. His influence has also been spread through the considerable number of younger men who received their critical training under him, and have since moved on to important positions in journalism and in theatrical production.

Women Turn a Corner in Japan

Both Photos by Tokyo Asahi Shimbun—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Freedom or Romance?

Upper—Nipponese Women Harvesting Rice As They Did in Primeval Days. Lower—Women of Two Eras Tread Same Sidewalk.

Colorful Japan Fades, but Loss Is Women's Gain

Slow Emancipation Comes With Spread of Western Ideas in Nippon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The fact that the highest governmental position attained by a Japanese woman is that of Assistant Factory Inspector, is no slight achievement. Japanese law does not bar women from holding office in the civil service, but practical difficulties are an effective check to all but the most determined effort.

Legal knowledge is required in competitive examinations for these positions, yet there has been no adequate law teaching for women. One college open to women gives legal courses, but the standard has been low. Mrs. Setsu Tanino, however, has been in the Japanese civil service 10 years, and has held her present position more than four.

A graduate of Nippon Women's University, Mrs. Tanino cleared the difficult hurdle of competitive examinations at a time when women were only beginning to enter political activity in Japan. Her work consists in inspecting the inforcement of safety and factory laws., Her "chief," in traditional Japanese fashion, is a man. That is not surprising, when many couples still walk down the street with the husband several steps ahead. This custom is changing rapidly, however, and is already in a minority in the cities.

The path of women into governmental service is likewise clearing. Only last year a law was passed allowing women to practice law, starting with 1936. This will undoubtedly quicken the study of law by women, and an improvement in legal education for them may be expected.

Advantages for Boys

Primary education for girls is good in Japan. Boys and girls follow the six-year course together. Then they separate into a four- or five-year course in Boys' Middle Schools and Girls' High Schools.

From this point on, quality of education for girls suffers in comparison with that of boys. Technical schools are mostly for boys. There are 80 boys' colleges against three for girls. Courses are three years, in preparation for university.

At the top of the educational structure, Tokyo Imperial University never admits women. Three other universities—Hokkaido, Kiushu and Tohoku—admit women only when their rosters are not filled by men. Only in one university are women admitted on an equal footing. This is the University of Literature and Sciences. Formerly a high normal school, it still trains teachers.

One-third of the teachers in primary schools are women. The Government is not encouraging an increase above that ratio. One reason given is that the experience of America and some other countries has not been entirely satisfactory in the rapid increase of young women teachers.

Women in Business

Three women have reached the rank of primary school principals. Among private schools, many women are principals, even in college grades. There are about 15 private women's colleges.

The proportion of women teachers in public Girls' High Schools is higher than in primary grades, running to about one-half. There are some 10 women teachers in Boys' Middle Schools, and one woman has become principal of a public girls' high.

Women professors number about 30 in the College of Music and the two Higher Women's Normal Schools. In private women's colleges, no fewer than 100 women hold the rank of professor.

Japanese women have not restricted themselves to the profession of education. They have branched into business. Women, however, cannot own property outright, except in the case of inheritance. They are usually made proprietors in name only by someone who desires this arrangement for business reasons.

Single or widowed women may sign contracts, but a wife's signature must be indorsed by her husband to make it valid. When a woman reaches a position of prominence in the business world, it is usually as inheritor of a firm built up by her family. The "self-made" business woman is a thing of the future.

Woman Steel Magnate

Most striking among Japanese business women has been Mrs. Terruko Nakamura of Osaka. She was a 'veritable iron and steel magnate during the World War, with trade running into the millions of yen. The reaction after the armistice removed her name from prominence.

Yet a much more important body of Japanese business women exists. An indication may be taken from the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. Anyone, regardless of sex, who pays 100 yen business profit tax is eligible to vote for officials. Some 500 women at present qualify. They are running businesses in their own name.

The army of women workers continues to invade new territories. Long ago they became bookkeepers, steno-typists, office assistants and so on, in business and governmental establishments. They sell goods and collect the Japanese equivalent of nickels as conductors of autobuses.

On the farm and in the factory, women continue to do work equal to that of men in many instances. They also share the toil of fishing villages. Some of them dive in deep water for riches of the sea. These women are farthest from modern influences, and carry on much as always. Yet conditions of their work and education are changing, too, though slowly.

Complain to Japanese girls about the violence being done to the color and charm of Old Japan by the adoption of Western dress, and they tell you there is nothing to be done about it, but anyone who wants to find himself dropped in fairyland, with hues of dress all around that he never saw before and parasols translucent in the sun, will have to go to Japan soon.

You are put in the awkward position of appearing to oppose progress when you regret the Westernization of dress.

However, the greater freedom evident everywhere cannot be otherwise than welcomed. Women are entering sports and no doubt one day will develop a Japanese Helen Wills Moody. Miss Etsuko Kamakura won points for Japan in diving events at the tenth Olympiad in Los Angeles. Others are entering vigorously into swimming and a wide range of sports.

With the advancement in emancipation of women thus briefly sketched across the fields of politics, education, business, society and sports, it is evident that much has been done in a short time. Since women of Japan have come so far in a few decades, there is no question but that their future is bright.

West Virginia Students Return Columbia's Call

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 30—College students from West Virginia are in New York today returning the call which Columbia University students made to the coal fields of their State a year ago, and they include city hall in their rounds. There were 89 in the delegation, all from Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va. They said they were here to see what living conditions were like in New York. Mayor LaGuardia received them cordially.

"Our youngsters went down to see how the coal miners live and you have come here to see how people live in tenements," the Mayor said. "To say that your conditions are as bad as ours, or vice versa, does not get us anywhere. Both are rotten, dangerous, unpardonable, and must be improved."

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All Fools' Day Dim in Origin But Its End Is Unmistakable

It Is the Day of Elusive Wallets, Brick-Laden Hats, Rubber Gumdrops and Pepper-Filled Chocolates, So Beware and Be Smiling

An open wallet from which a dollar bill protrudes lies in the middle of the street. A low black sedan containing two well-dressed women stops suddenly. One woman steps from the car and stoops to pick up the money, but the wallet is jerked out of her reach by an unseen thread and up onto the limb of a tree overhanging the sidewalk.

Three roguish faces appear over the top of a hedge. "April Fool!" they shout. The well-dressed woman doesn't know whether to laugh or scold. Remembering her youth she smiles, waves a gloved hand, and climbs back into the black sedan to join her friend in a good laugh.

Such procedure, in one form or another, has taken place every year for centuries on April Fools' Day, or All Fools' Day. This is the day of the practical joker; the day of contests between the "nimb-wits" and the "numb-wits," and the only requisite is a sense of humor in each of the contestants.

Origin Is Still Obscure

According to historians, April-fooling has developed from the old custom of the spring celebration held at the Vernal Equinox, which began on old New Year's Day, March 25, and ended April 1. While these festivals of fun have always been held near the spring equinox the origin of the idea has never been adequately explained, although there are many theories.

In England, the foolish practices did not acquire their present form until the seventeenth century. In Scotland, the custom was known as "Hunting the Gowk" (the Cuckoo) and April Fools were known as "April Gowks."

It is believed that the Germans and the English borrowed the custom from the French, who call an April fool "un poisson d'Avril" or an April fish. They claim the idea dates back to a certain spring festival which celebrated the fact that there were more fish in the streams in the spring, and that the young fish were more easily hooked at this time of year.

In early Rome, burlesque tricks were played on Feb. 17, and in India practical joking is a mild name for tricks played upon one another by the Hindus during the Feast of Huli, which ends March 31.

By the end of the eighteenth century the "making of April Fools" was an established custom and has continued right on down to today. Unfortunately, there are those who always succumb to the prankster's tricks and who would, if it were possible, elect a congress who would see that the day was stricken from the calendar.

As such is impossible, this year at least, following are a few of the practical joker's pet tricks in order that none may be caught napping after the clock "on the old church steeple" strikes 12, March 31.

The telephone call, which it is impossible to do much about, is frequently used. The prankster will ask you if he is calling your number and when you answer "Yes," will reply, "I've got your number," chortle to himself and hang up. No one is benefited but the telephone company. The "red hot food" stunt where everything from chewing gum to chicken gumbo is duly seasoned with red pepper is an old one.

Have You a Black Cat?

"Ads" have been inserted in papers directing people who own black cats to take them to a certain address where they will receive a sum of money for each cat presented. Over 600 cats were deposited in a house in London as a result of this trick. Invitations to dinner by someone other than the hostess are frequent. At 7 o'clock both the guest and his unsuspecting hostess are surprised. The hidden string tricks are the most common. In towns with wooden sidewalks anything from hats to old rubber boots will be found nailed tightly to the walk.

But this year April Fools' day and Easter Sunday are one and the same day. Here a question of social ethics pops up. Are the young men who send the young women of the moment beauteous corsages upon this day, "poissons d'Avril"?

With April 1 and Sunday coincident the leisure time will give the pranksters greater opportunity to try their stunts. The duel is on, and the contestants are skilled in the use of their rapiers of humor . . . so beware, for "the prankster'll get you if you don't watch out!"

Technicians Proposed As Legislative Aides

BERKELEY, Calif., March 31 (AP)—Recommendation that trained technicians take the place of lobbyists as advisers to legislative bodies was made here yesterday by Mr. Hubert R. Gallagher of Chicago, research consultant of the American Legislators Association.

Speaking before a joint session of the legislators' group, the Governmental Research Association and the American Municipal Association, at the Western Conference on Government, Mr. Gallagher said:

"Legislators are elected to decide policies, not technical points. They should not have to do their own reference work. When such is the case they tend to rely on lobbyists, who in some instances may prove valuable advisers but who are usually employed by partisan and selfish interests."

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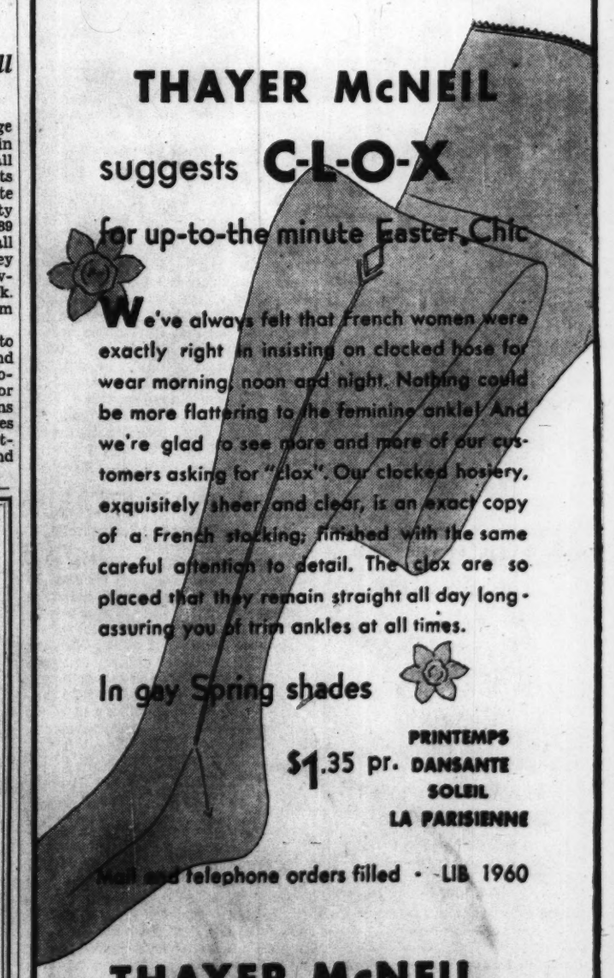
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Reich Promises Token Payment Of $1,250,000 to United States, Opening Up Foreign Debt Issue

Finland Making Adjustment of Future Payments to Cut Total About in Half; France, Belgium and Others May Arrange Reductions

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 31—The war debts problem suddenly emerged from hibernation today, like the ground hog, with agreement by Germany to make a token payment of about $1,250,000 on an accumulated $51,263,000 due the United States today.

And, perhaps more important, details of a Finnish-American proposed debt settlement percolated from State Department and Treasury which may serve as a model for revised, sharply reduced, long-term debt agreements with other powers. In all cases, including the German, the method of attacking the problem by means of the interest payments involved, was utilized.

Now that Germany has climbed aboard the token-payment band wagon, it is thought not impossible that France will attempt to fall in line, to be followed by the other defaulters who followed Paris' lead. In any case, the German debtors' case, which had aroused great irritation in official and financial circles here because of Dr. Schacht's deliberate policy of buying back cut-rate German bonds at the moment when he declared he had no foreign exchange available, now is restored to better favor.

The token-payment system, which has governed American relations with by far its biggest war debtors for a year and a half, and nets the United States from two to five cents on the dollar, seems likely to be extended and utilized even more fully in future.

Reduction to Finland

But naturally the Administration wants to net something more. So, in friendly extended negotiations with Mr. L. Aström, the Finnish Minister, whose country alone has met its debt installments in full, there has been worked out a tentative debt reduction plan which makes a long approach to the position of Great Britain and the major debtors.

Details of the agrement are not official. They are interesting. They propose, in a word, to reduce interest charges on Finland's debt to an average rate of 0.4 per cent, instead of the 3.3 per cent average now levied. The cut would be retroactive to 1923, when Finland began paying. Hence it would in effect bring about a big scaling down of principal as well as of future interest. And payments would be made in 30 annual installments

The Finnish debt, interesting only for purposes of illustration, runs to some $9,000,000. By 1994, to which remote year its agreement now runs, Finland would have paid $12,695,055 as interest, as well as the $9,000,000 principal. Under the 30-year plan, on an 0.4 per cent basic interest rate, her total obligation to the United States would be more than cut in half.

A similar settlement could of course be applied to the British debt, and would result in roughly the same 50 per cent scaling down. But, according to the latest diplomatic view from Great Britain and in the terms broached last autumn by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross during his mission here something much nearer 10 cents rather than 50 cents on the dollar is the topmost limit Britain will pay.

Other creditors, except the small ones like Finland, who stand to gain adequate return in American good will and commercial benefits, are also insistent on almost as low a final figure as 5 or 10 per cent of their former obligation. And in the case of France, Belgium, Hungary, Estonia and Poland, any payment at all is dependent on a change of heart.

Racketeer Curbs Passed by Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

House in the drive. Mr. Louis M. Howe, the President's confidential secretary, conferred with Representative Henry T. Rainey (D.) of Illinois, Speaker, aud Representative Joseph W. Byrns (D.) of Tennessee, majority leader, at the White House yesterday, and told them specifically that the Chief Executive wants quick passage of the bills. The direct intervention in a parliamentary situation of this sort is an extraordinary minor incident in itself. It followed an earlier conference between President Roosevelt and Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Arkansas, majority leader, in which the same request for quick action was made.

In effect, the White House has pinned the little red tab, which means "rush" on official documents, to these bills, and they are going through practically without opposition.

The eight bills already introduced and pending give the Federal Government a new toe-hold in the uphill climb against depredations of the most vicious elements of the underworld. Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, director of investigation, Department of Justice, who is executive in the anti-crime fight, now has offices in 25 big cities, with specially trained men in each. Wide new powers are given in these bills—powers which at another time would probably be hotly disputed, but which now are being turned over by the states to the Federal Government as the price of winning the effective, nonpolitical and fast-moving federal agents to their assistance. Mr. Hoover's highly specialized staff is ready for quick action. Racketeering in the cleaning, dyeing and laundry industry against NRA codes may be one of the first steps in the drive.

Disappearing Witnesses Stopped

Nearly all pending bills enhanced federal authority to intervene in crime situations. For example, the first puts threat of extortion by telephone, telegraph and the like in the category of federal offenses; a second protects trade and commerce against interference by violence and coercion, while a third, which is probably the most important now pending, plugs the law's loophole by which criminals or intimidated witnesses have fled across state boundaries, either to avoid prosecution or to evade giving testimony.

"It is simply intolerable," declared Senator Robinson, "to have a witness, or other person needed in a criminal prosecution, in the city of Fort Smith, Ark., say, step across the line into Oklahoma and thus defeat the ends and aims of justice."

"I am particularly interested in southeastern Michigan," said Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R.) of Michigan, "where a large city is on the rim of an interstate boundary. When a criminal is apprehended the witnesses against him immediately put themselves beyond the jurisdiction of the state courts. For instance, in Detroit the 'fade-away' and 'hide-out' is in Indiana. That situation exists wherever a large city is close to a state boundary line or an interstate boundary line."

"This bill is a material part of the anti-racketeer program," added Senator Robinson.

"This is what the attorney-general said about it," interjected Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D.), of Arizona. "'While this bill would undoubtedly extend federal criminal jurisdiction to a marked degree, yet it would afford an opportunity for the apprehension of the roving class of criminals who are responsible for so many forms of violence in our country.'"

"In the famous Oklahoma (Urschel) kidnaping case," added Senator Vandenberg, "the crime occurred in Oklahoma, the money passed in Minnesota, the kidnaped person was recovered in Texas; and the chief conspirator was arrested in Ohio. There is a fine cameo example of the fact that crime is now mobile and interstate, and justice has to be equally mobile in catching up with it."

Besides the forgoing three bills, the other five now pending are:

A bill dealing with the transport of kidnaped persons, permitting federal intervention in unsolved cases.

A bill making certain minor changes in definitions of crime against the Federal Government, to cover confederates in prison "breaks"; and the smuggling of narcotics and weapons into prisons.

A bill providing federal penalties for anyone attacking federal agents or obstructing their efforts.

A bill bringing Federal Reserve and national banks within the protection of agents of the Government, and a bill which would add federal jurisdiction to the recovery of other stolen items of interstate commerce, besides automobiles. This bill was held up in the Senate.

Chilean Aero Club Starts Long Distance Flight

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 31 (By U. P.)—The first long-distance civil aviation flight in South America was begun here March 29, when nine planes of the Chilean Aero Club left Los Cerrillos Airport for Chillan, 200 miles from here on the first lap of a flight to Puerto Montt, 700 miles to the south.

Civil aviation is conducted in Chile as far south as Magallanes, where bad weather makes flying hazardous. Only a few weeks ago Enrique Abello, an Aero Club pilot, was forced down on Magdalena Island, near Magallanes, and was rescued after two days.

To Open Opera Season

© Mishkin, New York

Elisabeth Rethberg

Distinguished Soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Who Will Sing the Title Rôle in "Aida" Monday Evening at the Boston Opera House.

Mansfield Orders Month Furlough in Health Office

Payless 'Leave' Favored by Employees — Tax Drive Yields Results

Mayor Mansfield of Boston today announced that the 388 employees in the public health department will be put on a one-month furlough without pay. This presages the possible installation of this furlough throughout City Hall as an economy measure.

The move follows a vote taken among the Health Department employees by Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, who reported to the Mayor that all favored the furlough. A total of $50,000 will be saved.

At the same time, 15 married women whose husbands are working were notified that they must take a six-months furlough without pay. Commenting, the Mayor said he did not want to let any employees go except the temporary political appointees.

Meanwhile, the Mayor announced the first results of his planned gigantic campaign to collect $19,000,000 in unpaid taxes. A check for $1100.98 was received this morning from a taxpayer who sent a letter declaring he fully supports the Mansfield Administration policies. It is expected that the real drive will start before the end of next week.

The ranks of the Mayor's political friends are being depleted. Yesterday Mr. Clement A. Norton, City Councilor and former campaign friend of the Mayor, joined the "enemy" by demanding that "the four wise men of the Mansfield Administration" compel the Chief Executive to abandon his discharge of employees.

The "four wise men," he specifically named as Mr. John W. McCormack and Mr. John J. Douglass, both United States Representatives; Mr. Joseph J. Mulhern, former State Senator, and Mr. John F. Fitzgerald, former Boston Mayor.

This demand came fast on the heels of two moves to curb Mayor Mansfield's program. Mr. William H. Madden, another former Mansfield supporter, filed an order seeking an investigation of the discharges already made. Senator Joseph A. Langone, also a former friend of Mansfield, filed a bill to abolish the position of auditor and to substitute a comptroller.

Last night the Building Trades Council of Boston also criticized Mayor Mensfield's discharge of employees, but praised his approval of the Neptune Garden project in East Boston.

Cleveland Halves Pay Of 2300 Police, Firemen

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 31 (AP)—Cleveland officials took another drastic step yesterday in their campaign to cut expenses to fit the city's hard-hit income, ordering approximately 2300 police and firemen put on a half-pay basis.

Monday, the city will postpone a payment on the principal of a bond issue, the third time it has done so, but will pay approximately $1,000,000 to keep its record clean for paying its bonds' interest. The emergency also has caused discharge of some 600 employees and the city even has dimmed some of its downtown street lighting. Expenses have been cut from a $17,000,000 peak in 1931 to an estimated $12,100,000 for the present fiscal year. But income is estimated at only $7,250,000.

Rumrunners' Fleet Is Dwindling Fast

YARMOUTH, N. S., March 31 (AP)—The fleet of Nova Scotia motor vessels that carried millions of dollars worth of contraband liquor into the United States in former years is dwindling fast.

Selling of the Amacitia and the Corticelli was announced March 30 by John R. Baker, shipping broker, and a number of craft not so well known have been disposed of to become fishing vessels, coasters, cargo carriers or yachts. Some are still idle in various harbors along the coast, but they are being picked up gradually—and at fractions of the $50,000 to $80,000 it cost to build and outfit them.

Lower Interest Held Impossible For Mortgages

Profit in Loans Too Small in Massachusetts for Cut, Bankers Say

Cut-rate mortgages, with banks outdoing each other to shave off a fraction of a per cent on interest, will not descend upon New England, despite the Massachusetts Legislature's request recently that home loans be cut to 5 per cent or less.

There isn't enough profit in bank loans to warrant the slash, and bankers say that there isn't enough money in the home loan field to depress existing rates. Whether you buy money or potatoes, rates are fixed by the law of supply and demand. With the real estate market depressed by high taxes and few sales, ready cash has drifted away to other forms of investment.

"The Legislature asks us to reduce interest rates 'only in so far as such reductions would be consistent with the principles of sound banking or insurance management . . . not detrimental to the interests of bank depositors' but it doesn't tell how it shall be done," Mr. Carl M. Spencer, president of the Savings Bank Association of Massachusetts and of the Home Savings Bank of Boston, declares. "We find it impossible to reduce interest generally without loss of security. Our first duty is to our depositors."

Bankers point out that the social philosophy of "the greatest number," so generally accepted in New Deal codes, applies. There are 2,800,000 depositors and 200,000 borrowers involved. Cuts in mortgage rates would inevitably cut earnings to depositors.

Last year Massachusetts savings banks averaged 5.14 per cent gross profit on loans, which was divided as follow:

3.64 per cent to depositors
1.38 per cent operating expenses
.12 per cent state tax
.10 per cent guaranty fund

Where maintaining the prevailing rate makes foreclosure seem near, it is in the best interests of depositors to lower rates temporarily to give good but hard-pressed mortgagees a breathing space, Mr. Spencer pointed out. Many banks in the State are already providing relief in this way.

Cooperative banks are still trying to figure out where they come in the lower interest rate request. Dealing exclusively in home loans, they are so bound up by laws to protect depositors and borrowers that they function almost automatically.

If interest fell 1 per cent, it would take just that much longer to retire the debt. A man paying $80 a month at 6 per cent is out of debt in 12 years. At 5 per cent he would pay $73.33 a month for 13 years. The "relief"—which does not lower the amount eventually paid—would be $6.67 a month.

To help the man in serious financial trouble, cooperative banks have worked out a suspended dues system to give relief and protect the loan. Contrary to general belief, it is usually not profitable to foreclose, he said.

Mississippi River In Best Shape Ever, Ferguson Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—"More navigable and in better condition than ever before," was the verdict on the Mississippi River made by Brig.-Gen. Harley B. Ferguson, president of the Mississippi River Commission, on completing his first comprehensive inspection tour. Flood control work of the Government which has, among other things, straightened the course of the river, accomplished this result, he said.

Brigadier-General Ferguson expressed the belief that the chances are 1000 against 1 of there being a flood in 1934. This opinion was based partly on the revelation that water levels in March were among the lowest in 30 years.

When the Government first made its attempt to control the destinies of the river, army engineers were of the opinion that the route of the river must remain the same, that it should not be permitted to change.

But General Ferguson's idea, "The river wants out; let it out," was applied, and with good results. Now, instead of retarding cut-offs, army engineers are doing everything to aid the river to straighten itself out.

As a result, there are today eight cut-offs, one natural and seven man-made below Greenville, Miss. These cut-offs have taken away 70 miles of winding river and have increased the flow of water.

Rescue Plane Forced Down in Siberia

NOME, Alaska, March 31 (AP)—The missing Russian rescue plane, piloted by Mr. F. A. Levanevsky, was forced down in a snowstorm 40 miles from Cape Van Karen, Siberia, official advices received here yesterday said. Wireless stations had vainly tried to contact the plane since the previous afternoon.

The rescue plane, carrying Prof. George Yushakoff and Mr. Clyde Armistead, a mechanic, left here for the Bering Sea ice floes 350 miles northwest to rescue 89 Russians marooned there.

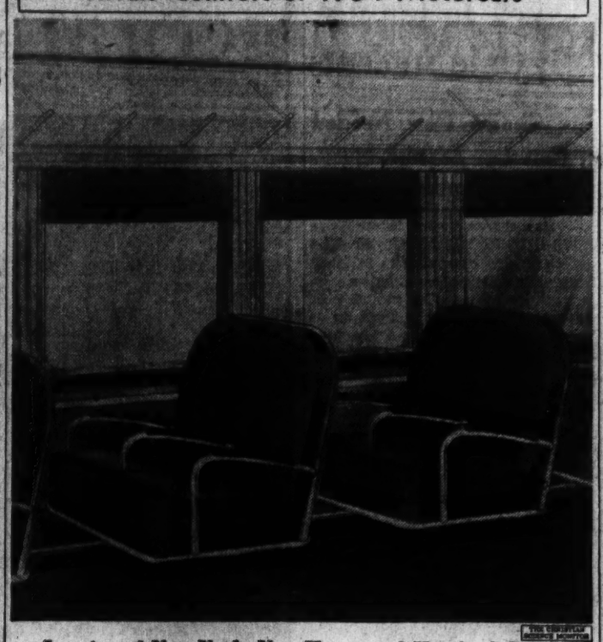
A safe landing was made, despite the bad weather. In their flight across the Bering Sea and along the Siberian arctic shore, they ran into overcast skies and snow.

At Camp Schmidt, the refugees' camp on the ice, it was also snowing when the fliers left here. The party has been on the ice since Feb. 13, when their ship, the Chelyuskin, sank on a trip off the shore to Wrangell Island.

Japan Launches Submarine

KOBE, Japan, March 31 (AP)—The Japanese Navy's 1900-ton submarine, I-6, was launched today with brilliant ceremonies at Kawasaki dockyards. The I-6 is the sixth of a group of long-range undersea cruisers constructed in Japan's program of maintaining the most powerful and up-to-date undersea flotilla in the world.

Rivals Comfort of 1934 Motorcars



Interior of New York, New Haven and Hartford Coach Car Weighs 35,000 Pounds Less Than Old Style Equipment. Air-Conditioning and Comfortable Seats Provided.

Boston Snapshots

Wizards and Flags—It was 1895 that Louis Casavant first came to Boston in musical comedy. He played in "The Wizard of the Nile"—a new production with music by the rising young composer Victor Herbert. That was in the old Boston Museum. Now Mr. Casavant is back again in another musical comedy, "My Maryland."

He is a member of the original cast of this production. He first played the genial Southern Colonel in 1927 at Atlantic City. Everybody concerned in the presentation of this new play seemed to have small hopes of its success. They expected it to run a short time in the Jersey resort and then hang on for a week or two in Newark and perhaps visit one or two other smaller cities.

To their surprise it proved an instant success. At the end of the week it moved to the Lyric in Philadelphia—and stayed there 31 weeks. Meantime another company played for some time in Atlantic City and, when the original production moved to New York, replaced it in Philadelphia for an additional six weeks. While the first company played month after month in New York, four others toured the rest of the country.

The present revival opened here in Boston last Monday. At the end of next week it will move to Philadelphia.

* * *

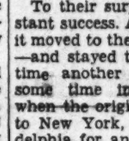
"Big, Black Hole"—A small child who was supposed to be asleep in a big chair on the stage when the curtain rose, really was asleep. Waking suddenly, she looked out into the blackness of the darkened auditorium and cried, "What's that big, black hole?"

The child was Mabel Taliaferro. The play was "Blue Jeans." The member of the company who told us about the incident was Louis Casavant—who was carrying his reminiscences back beyond the opening of "My Maryland."

That was the first time he and Miss Taliaferro, who is playing now in "Autumn Crocus" here, appeared in the same production—and they have been friends ever since. As it happened, just as Mr. Casavant ended this story, Miss Taliaferro herself came into the room.

* * *

Wagging Tails—We have always appreciated the pleasant appearance of the grass strip down the middle of the Worcester road, but now we know it is useful too. As we drove along the other day we saw, proceeding along this strip, a man backed by six gayly wagging tails. Approaching, we found that he was followed by a large Saint Bernard dog of maternal aspect, while she was surrounded by five large-pawed puppies. They were evidently enjoying a walk on the grass which would not have been half so pleasant on the rough concrete.



Easter Eggs—Paying a visit to the Children's Museum yesterday afternoon we found several new exhibits. The one that was attracting the most attention was a basketful of Ukranian Easter eggs, covered with intricate designs in various colors. Some children were reading a card which explained the coloring process. Others were more interested in the legend of the origin of colored eggs at Easter.

The first group learned that the Ukranians draw designs on the eggs in wax and then dip them in dyes—leaving white lines where the wax is applied. The process can be repeated with different colors.

* * *

The others found out that a story handed down from one generation to another since the beginning of the Christian era, tells of a farmer carrying a basket of eggs to Jerusalem. He met the procession on the way to Calvary. Setting down the eggs he helped to carry the cross. When he came back he found them changed into things of beautiful color.

* * *

Easter Parade—Once upon a time, the "Easter Parade" was important because of new hats, new garments and fresh flowers worn by good citizens on their way to church—or to the Atlantic City Boardwalk. But now the parade has been motorized and extended along highways and byways everywhere. Because of this the appearance of the family motorcar is even more important than the dressing of the family itself. Garage men report a great rush of business during the last few days. Everywhere cars, glorified by fresh polish, are to be seen, while inside their passengers ride in inconspicuous—and inexpensive—but comfortable clothing.

Peace in Haverhill Shoe Strike Hoped For

(Continued from Page 1)

elected by the two or by a neutral person or body.

Whatever agreement is arrived at today will have to be submitted to the employees and employers before any final settlement is arranged.

An election among the workers is under way and it may have considerable consequence in affecting the future of the disagreement. There is a radical group led by an avowed Communist and a less radical group. It is generally believed that the election of more conservative leaders would facilitate agreement.

Mr. Cooper said he would rather have the American Federation of Labor to deal with than the present union. The Boot and Shoe Union, a branch of the Federation, has lost ground rapidly before the onslaught of several independent unions that have succeeded in pushing it out of Brockton, Haverhill and Lynn almost entirely. The federation leaders are watching the continued disturbances in the shoe industry shrewdly, and there is every indication that soon they will open a drive to win back these salients on the grounds that unless a stable union comes in, the shoe industry will go out.

Berlin Women Negligent In Not Reading Papers

BERLIN, March 31 (AP)—A special court held yesterday that advanced age is no excuse for not reading newspapers. Justice Rehm sentenced two elderly women to a year in prison for failing to report foreign currency in their possession.

The jurist admitted they had not acted with malice aforethought and perhaps had no inkling that a law was passed back in 1931 requiring Germans to report their foreign exchange. "Nevertheless," he said, "I must find the defendants guilty, for anybody who fails to inform himself by reading newspapers or other publications concerning government orders acts negligently."

Opera Season

April 2—"Aida," with Rethberg Olszewska, Martinelli, Borgioli, Pinsa; conductor, Serafin.
April 3—"Manon," with Bori Crooks, De Luca, Rothier; conductor, Hasselmans.
April 4 matinée—"Tannhäuser," with Rethberg, Leider, Melchior, Schorr, List; conductor, Bodansky.
April 4 evening—"Lucia," with Pons, Martini, Borgioli, Pinsa; conductor, Bellezza.
April 5—"Pagliacci," with Fleischer, Martinelli, Tibbett; conductor, Bellezza; and "Emperor Jonas," with Tibbett, Windheim, Besuner; conductor, Serafin.
April 6—"Götterdämmerung," with Leider, Olszewska, Manski, Melchior, Schorr, List; conductor, Bodansky.
April 7 matinée—"Pelléas et Mélisande," with Bori, Johnson, Pinza, Bourskaya, Rothier; conductor, Hasselmans.
April 7 evening—"Rigoletto," with Pons, Hackett, De Luca, Swarthout, Pinsa; conductor, Bellezza.

Lutheran Anniversary

This year marks the 200th anniversary of the migration of Lutheran exiles from Salzburg, Austria, to Oglethorpe's Georgia province.

Closer Amity Sought For America, Mexico

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 31—To bring American and Mexican life and culture into closer contact is the purpose of the ninth annual seminar, to be held at Cuernavaca and Mexico City, July 10-30, according to Mr. Hubert C. Herring, executive director of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America, Inc.

The seminar will be built about round-table discussions in such fields as arts and crafts, economics and social problems, archaeology, music and the dance, inter-American relations, literature, history, Mexican folklore and Indian education. Among the leaders to participate are Rene d'Harnoncourt, Diego Rivera, Chester Lloyd Jones, Ramon Betata, Herbert J. Spinden, Alfonso Caso, Carlos Chavez, Edwin M. Borchard, Elisabeth Wallace, Berta Cambon de Camino and Robert Redfield.

Americans seeking membership in the seminar or detailed information about it may apply to Mr. Herring at the committee's office, 112 East Ninsteenth Street, New York City.

Exhibit of Journalism

Journalism in 34 countries is represented in an exhibit prepared by Prof. J. W. Ridings of Texas Christian University, Fort Worth.

Streamline Coach To Lighten Weight Of Present Trains

Fifty New Cars Ordered for New Englanders to Travel In

Details of 50 new day coaches of modern design were made public today by Mr. John J. Pelley, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, in announcing the signing of the contract for their building at the Pullman subsidiary company's factory in Worcester, Mass. The coaches were designed by Mr. Walter Dorwin Teague, well-known industrial designer, and delivery is to be made to the railroad the latter part of 1934.

The coaches, which are to be used on through trains which do not have all-Pullman equipment, are streamlined and weigh 100,000 pounds, as compared to the former weight of 135,000 pounds.

Lower Car Heights

Air-conditioning in each of the cars has eliminated the overhead ventilation system which contributed much to the weight of the old-style coaches. This feature has reduced the overall height of the cars 12 inches without sacrificing head room. The exterior of the cars has been finished similarly to the skin-like effect on automobile bodies.

The interiors have been designed for the maximum of passenger comfort and "eye appeal." Easy-riding seats, cleanliness, gayety of color schemes, ample light, have been the designer's aim. The eliminating of dust and dirt makes high-keyed color combinations and decorative effects possible. In one scheme rich blue and silver predominate, with accents of vermilion beneath a white ceiling.

One of the most important innovations from the point of view of the passenger will be in the seats planned on automotive principles. Indeed so great is the similarity between the new type of seats and that in motorcars that automobile body companies are bidding on the new units.

Lightweight Seats

These seats will be made of metal tubing, constructed on the "angle of comfort" principle with detachable cushions and backs and molded arms. They will weigh 65 pounds a seat less than the present type. An ingenious pivot arrangement will allow for foursomes. Chair arms, as well as window sills, are of molded plastic compound, and nonshatterable glass is used. Luggage racks are of aluminum, effecting another weight saving of several hundred pounds.

Swing to Labor In Britain Shown At Five Rallies

Conferences of Different Groups Point to Possible Turnover

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 31—The rising hopes of the British Labor movement are reflected in the week-end conferences proceeding at Glasgow, Oxford, Brighton, Southport and Stirling.

At Glasgow yesterday, Mr. Alfred Barnes, presiding at the annual conference of the Coöperative Party, which claims 4,000,000 membership, predicted a victory at the polls once the trade union Coöperative and Labor political forces can formulate an agreed policy.

At Oxford Dr. Christopher Addison, who was Minister of Agriculture in the 1931 Labor Government, said the "Labor Party will come into power soon and what it does will determine the history of this nation for a long time."

At Brighton today Mr. H. Humphrey, presiding at the annual conference of the National Union Teachers, leaned heavily toward the Left in urging a more liberal education policy. A somewhat similar line was taken in the presidential address by Mr. H. Gordon at the annual conference of the National Association of School Masters at Southport today.

Sympathies in the same direction have been displayed at the conference of the National Union of Journalists at Stirling, where a resolution was carried yesterday by 2987 to 1539 to call a ballot on the question of affiliation to the trades-union congress.

Labor bases its expectations upon the progress it has made in the recent parliamentary and municipal elections. In particular it has been encouraged by securing for the first time control of the London County Council.

The national Government is fully alive to the progress which Labor has been making, but it counts upon the improvement in Britain's economic situation, achieved during its tenure of office, to neutralize this political pendulum swing. Much also is hoped by government supporters from the coming budget, which is expected to show a substantial surplus available for some relaxation of the self-denying policy of stringent economy hitherto consistently pursued.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Big Business

People too often forget or perhaps never think of just how big municipalities are in a business sense. Even more rarely are municipalities compared with national governments as to financial size and weight.

Not so long ago Walter Lippmann, writing in the New York Herald Tribune and the string of papers which use the Lippmann syndicated articles, talked about New York and how it would actually rank as a governmental-financial organization eleventh or twelfth among the municipalities of the world.

And now comes our own Boston, today the storm-center of as lively disturbances as have raged around in these parts for many a long day. Boston is actually about the biggest corporation in all New England.

* * *

Don't forget what Mayor Mansfield has been telling us all these days of his vernal equinox when the tempests are whirling around his head because he has the courage to try to keep his word with the men and women who pay the piper.

Just think of an organization which spends annually not less than $100,000,000 a year. The Mayor reckoned this would mean about $130 for each man, woman and child in the city. And this big enterprise which is called Boston has an army of some 20,000 employees.

* * *

Deep Sea Stuff

"Thar she blows," the old-time whalers would sing out from the crow's nest when a whale would rise and spout vapor from its nostrils after a long submerging.

Politicians, some of whom pass under the golden dome on Beacon Hill, and others all over the country, are wondering if Ogden L. Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury, didn't make a meaning gesture in that Topeka speech of some weeks ago.

"There he blows," some irreverent political observer might have exclaimed following Mr. Mills' speech.

* * *

There are some nine or ten other Republicans of varying political size who will not be one bit peeved if they are rated as Republican Presidential Nomination Possibilities.

These include Representatives James W. Wadsworth of New York and Bertrand H. Snell of New York and Republican floor leader.

* * *

Here's Mr. Winant

But what's the use naming them all? New England has a man who is mentioned quietly, it's true but nonetheless persistently, as a real potential candidate of worth-while caliber for the Republicans.

One guess and you're right. Yes—Gov. John H. Winant of New Hampshire.

Looks as though he's been Governor of the Granite State as long as he desires to sit in the State Capitol.

If he stays in politics, there are the United States Senate and the Presidency ahead for the Governor to ponder upon.

* * *

Both Votes Count

By the way. Speaking of the United States Senate, didn't our two senators dispose of themselves cozily when it came to restoring government employees' salaries and a chunk of what was lopped off the veterans early last year at Mr. Roosevelt's behest? I'll whisper to you they did. That intrepid Senator David Ignatius Walsh—who by the way happens to be up for reëlection this year—voted to restore all around. His political aide-de-camp, Senator Marcus A. Coolidge (who isn't "up"), voted on the side of stern economy and to sustain the President's veto.

Rush Jones

Another Mail Flier Crashes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEWITT, Iowa, March 31 (AP)—Lieut. Thurman A. Wood, of San Antonio, Texas, was killed near here last night when the single-seated pursuit plane he was flying crashed in a rain storm while he flew west from Chicago with the mail.

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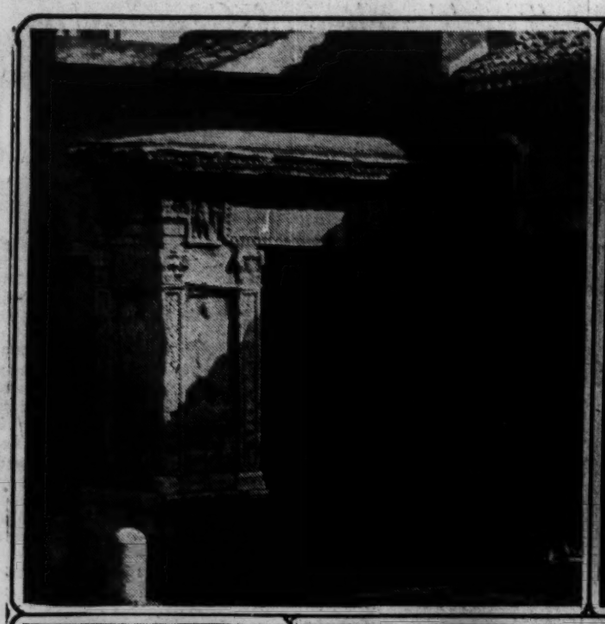
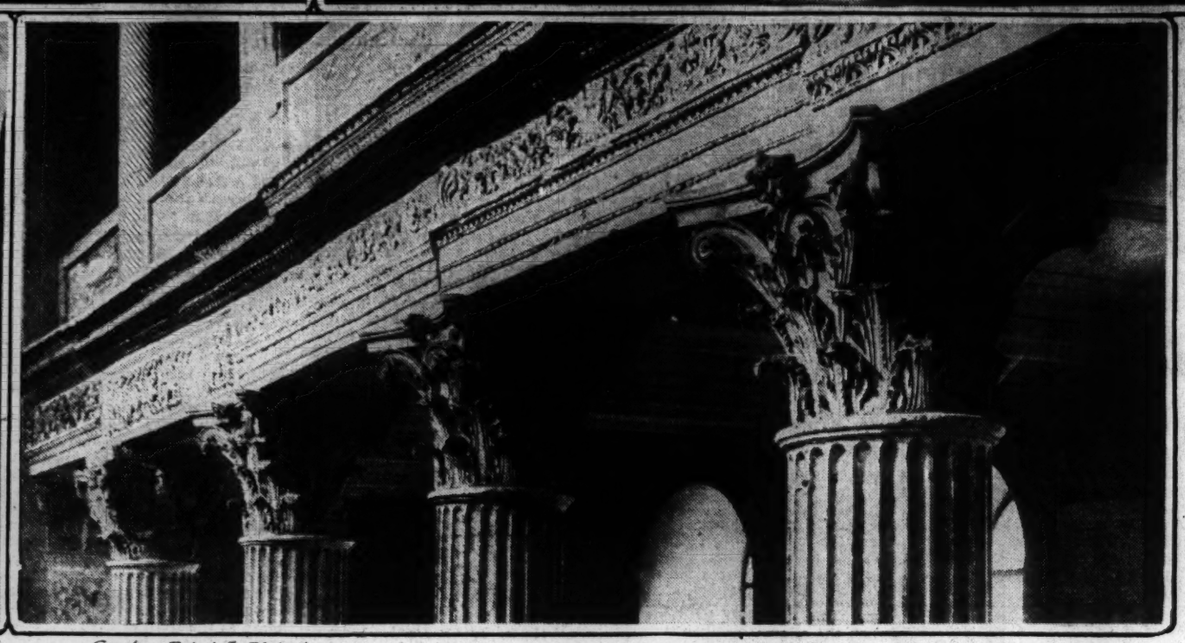
Interior Decoration and Antiques





Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts — Courtesy Robert E. Blakeslee

Three upper photographs—Courtesy Boston Public Library.

One of the details which is likely to interest visitors to Roman churches is the evidence of frequent use, in these later buildings, of material taken from pagan temples and tombs. The most-often-used portions were old columns, which may be recognized in many structures. Other parts of old buildings were also utilized, as may be seen at the left, above—a richly carved architrave and front door of the church San Giorgio in Velabro.

At the center is perhaps the most striking example, for here the entire Temple of Liberty has been turned into the church of Santa Sabina, with little change except the erection of choir and altar.

Six graceful columns from an unknown ancient building were used in the porch of San Lorenzo Without the Walls, as pictured at the right, above.

Another interesting interior in which a miscellany of old columns may be seen is the church of Santa Maria in Cosmedin. The two shown at the left, below, suggest the variety to be seen in this delightful little interior.

The most random use of ancient carved architraves which we have noticed is found in San Lorenzo, where the columns are of different sizes and design.

Touring for the Arts' Sake

The Empire That Passed; the Power That Arose

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

Rome

SURROUNDED by monumental structures built over a stretch of more than 20 centuries, and conscious of a story that covers five more, the visitor who has arrived in Rome to stay but a week, faces the impossible if he aims to get in that short time more than a very superficial knowledge of the past city, and of the present one.

It is so extensive; so many single buildings or ruins each call for a full day; galleries of pictures and sculptures are so numerous and important; there are such a number of possible trips to near-by points outside—what wonder that the departing tourist sometimes finds his delight balanced with humility as he thinks of the things left undone, the treasures he has left unseen?

But happily what is carried away, not what has been missed, bulks largest on looking back. When there you were joyous in the freedom to choose what part of the city you would go to each morning, or afternoon, and whether by bus, tram or taxi. Now, there is found rich contentment in reviving one or another phase of that short stay; in remembering for a little while some particular era or personage. You can think of any of them more vividly now, for you have seen somewhat of the scenic settings of the event or the man.

Pagan Ruins and Christian Churches

As one goes about Rome there are two apparently unrelated but boldly distinct impressions that dominate what is seen from day to day. These are, first, the ruins, some wholly exposed and others partly excavated; second, the churches, which seem innumerable. Broadly speaking, the ruins stand for the story of pagan Rome, heart and head of the great empire which lasted in Italy for nearly 1000 years. The churches represent another and later power that began to be felt when the earlier one was near its peak and became a dominant force as the régime of old imperial Rome vanished. The first was political and military; the second ecclesiastical.

Every structure we see here seems to be built on the wreckage of some older one. I suppose whoever digs a few feet down in any open space within the former walls will uncover relics of long forgotten homes or public buildings. Such uncovering many years back revealed the Forum. More lately, on the Palatine Hill, the first floors of three palaces were brought to light, one above another. Successive emperors had utilized the material of the demolished preceding one as its foundation for his own.

Symbols of Conflicting Forces

All this may seem to relate to archæology rather than to present-day matters. But that is the way Rome pulls us. We yield wholeheartedly to the fascination of the Baths of Caracalla, majestic in their ruin and vivid in their social significance. The Catacombs sink deep into our consciousness the utterly selfless purity and strength of the early Christian faith and the inconceivably severe tests that its followers met victoriously.

These two sights stand out with special clearness and meaning, for each one of them surrounds itself with groups of figures that stood at the very extremes of contemporary social and political order. One group, wealthy and idle, went in thousands to spend hours daily in baths that were the utmost in luxury. The other, destitute and persecuted by the first, found its pleasures in things of the spirit. Those of Caracalla's Baths were even then—about 225 A. D.—losing their vigor as a nation which had little longer to stand. Those of the Catacombs grew in numbers and strength until, through the Christian Emperor Constantine, they were leaders of their former oppressors.

There is, of course, a Rome of the present, of which much has been written recently—a Rome that, it is said, has been cleaned up and speeded up effectively by the new régime, making it a more comfortable place to stay in and to explore. Certainly it is a very lively city, with force and vision expressed in the fresh concrete boulevards, the new schools, the Mussolini Forum and other structures.

A Glaring 19th Century Memorial

Sometimes the new seems to impinge on the old regrettably, as does the glistening-white marble monument to Victor Emmanuel II, which seems to crowd itself into the base of Capitoline Hill, already massed with ancient buildings. Completed in 1911, after 26 years in building, its peculiar marble is permanently bright, although surrounding structures are deeply grayed with age.

How to provide streets and squares that will suit modern traffic and still preserve all desirable old construction, is a serious problem for government officials. The assurance that the effort is being made is welcome. Several times in the far past, Rome has been leveled by either fire or the blows of invaders, each restoration meaning new locations for some or many streets. Repeatedly the new has been placed on the old, and later generations have before seen the need of shifting or widening streets. Now the same urge is at work, at a time when it may be more likely than ever before that all traditions of the past will be respected.

How much material from pagan temples was used by builders of early churches will never be known. Christian emperors, beginning with Constantine in the year 308, decreed that ancient monuments should be preserved but it must have been difficult to maintain respect for houses of old gods, while, as St. Jerome wrote in the early 400s, "The temples of Rome are covered with dust and cobwebs. The people disregard them in their zeal to visit martyrs' graves."

If the monuments of the past were in fact respected, evidence in proof has not come to notice. There is considerable evidence that much finished marble and other stone is now to be seen doing a second service in some church while its first was in a temple or tomb, the latter perhaps on the Appian Way. A few examples of this practice are pictured above.

The Spell of Michael Angelo

Of the glorious wealth of painting and sculpture in the galleries and churches here, scores of volumes have been written, and others will follow, without end. Like a magnificent structure on a greatest height stand out the triumphs in Rome of Michael Angelo, painter, sculptor and architect. Here he spent most of the years of his arduous career, working with utmost effort and with matchless talent for 50 years at the command of five successive popes. Eight of these years, it is said, were given to the frescoes of the Sistine Chapel.

Strange indeed it seems that these works, such as no man has equaled before or since, should have been done to decorate a building that bears the name of one whom history records as an "unspeakable monster," Sixtus IV. Him we forget, as well as all other earthly things, even Michael Angelo himself, under the sudden spell of these living walls, seeming more than human in their conception and message.

From the exaltation of Michael Angelo's forceful spirituality proceeding from those walls, we must after a while turn away. Next, it happens, we visit gallery after gallery where hang expanses of Raphael's canvases. Suave, tailor-made they seem, leaving us indifferent and cold to their skilled planning and studious coloring. Lesser famous names abound, among workers of several centuries with brush and chisel, but it is Michael Angelo of the frescos, and of "Moses," and "Pietà," that outshines all the others together.

Gayety in the Children's Bath

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

FOR years and years bathrooms were just bathrooms, places devoid of imagination, sterile and uninteresting in their chaste whiteness—until the interior decorators discovered them! Now, with their exotic color schemes and pleasing decorations, they are the most interesting rooms of the house. And the children's bath has not been neglected.

One decorative scheme for a children's bathroom has a decidedly deep sea flavor, with mural decoration that would enrapture any child. Mermaids frolic with a deep sea diver; a stern traffic cop hails a green fish astride a snail for ignoring traffic signals; a finny music teacher conducts a singing class; a playful whale spouts on the surface toward a boy and a girl in a rowboat.

The ivory plumbing fixtures are of juvenile size. The tub, four and a half feet long, is equipped with a chromium plated grab bar. The vitreous china lavatory is set at a convenient height, and there are low shelves for additional bath towels, slippers, and bath toys. A dental lavatory and conveniently placed closet are other features of the room.

Wallpaper manufacturers have put out some delightful washable papers that are especially suited for children's bathrooms. One in particular has sailing ships and lighthouses and rippling waves. It was used in a room having woodwork and fixtures of a cool green. There was a painted dado with a curved top, to carry out the effect of waves.

Another very nautical room made use of an idea so simple that it could be carried out easily by the amateur home decorator. The walls were painted and decorated with a frieze of ships of all kinds—colored prints cut from magazines and books and arranged in a border, glued to the wall and then shellacked. Wall lights, made by a member of the family clever with his hands, were shaped like boats, the parchment shades like sails.

By Courtesy of Kohler of Kohler

Diminutive furniture, suited to comfortable use of small children, has already become a familiar sight in furniture stores. Now has appeared a still further recognition of little folk by the outfitting of bathrooms gayly decorated for juvenile taste and having all the fixtures of a size convenient for their small stature

The Glass Club

ON APRIL 11, at the Twentieth Century Club, Joy Street, will be held the next meeting of the Glass Club, as its members and the public call it. The full name under which the group has been incorporated is, National Early American Glass Club. This is rather imposing and invites abbreviation, a liberty that may not be resented since common usage has done likewise with numerous well known organizations.

On the date mentioned, Mrs. Lura Woodside Watkins, author of the book, "Cambridge Glass," will speak on the subject, New England Glass. Members are invited to bring such examples of this ware as they may care to show or to have discussed.

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The Final Tyler Sale

WITH several days of auctions on each of two New York sessions, at each of which many hundreds of lots passed under the hammer, many people must have thought that all the belongings of the well-known collector, Charles H. Tyler had been sold long before this. However, his possesions seem to have been almost unlimited in quantity as well as, in large part, in fine in quality. Now comes the sale of the remaining contents of his residence Boston, at 83 Bay State Road, commencing on April 2, at 1.45 and continuing daily at the same hour until the 1732 catalogued items have been sold. Exhibition from Saturday, March 31.

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Antique Dealers To Hold Show And Sale

BOSTON is to have another exhibition and sale by dealers in antiques, to be held at Hotel Somerset through April 3, 4 and 5. Several years have passed since the last Boston event of this sort, for the trade, along with all others, has had its decline. This revival of a former annual institution looks well for the confidence of the considerable number who have taken space in the projected show and market.

While the affair has been promoted and announced with but little of the publicity commotion that has preceded similar occasions of the past, it is likely to draw a goodly number of visitors from a wide territory. Many are sure to attend for sake of the "good old times," when every such show became a gathering from many states of the various collector clans. General genial fellowship marked those week-long sessions, with much exchange of fact, speculation, and goods. May the announced show be of the same sort, in success and sociability.

In Modern Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena

ONE is rather surprised on entering an office in down-town Los Angeles to be greeted by the serene "tick-tock" of a grandfather clock; but in a moment we realize that all the other furnishings harmonize with the clock. In this atmosphere one is likely to remember the old clock rhyme "take-time, take-time," as this old clock continues to tick along in the same dependable way as it did more than 100 years ago.

When Mr. Tracy Johnson thought of opening an office in Los Angeles, he decided that his clients might enjoy the more leisurely atmosphere of earlier times in America. Since his home is furnished with antiques he consulted with his wife and found her entirely in accord with his plan which has resulted in this pleasing and unique suite of offices.

Rugs and Hangings Harmonize

In order that the background might be right, hand woven wool rugs in shades of soft brown, tan and buff were ordered, and window hangings in a deep cream, stenciled in brown were selected. A hutch table in pine to serve as a desk, and a Windsor chair, signed by Nicholso Rockley, are used in Mr. Johnson's private office; and in the reception room the stenographer is seated at an old feed-store desk, which is an excellent piece of curley maple. A shelf which swings out from the desk has been arranged to accommodate the typewriter when in use; when the machine is not needed it may be swung back inside the desk. In the reception room are several fine chairs, two of which are signed pieces, by A. Hogget, Charleston.

Queen Ann Cottage
3 RIVER STREET, BOSTON
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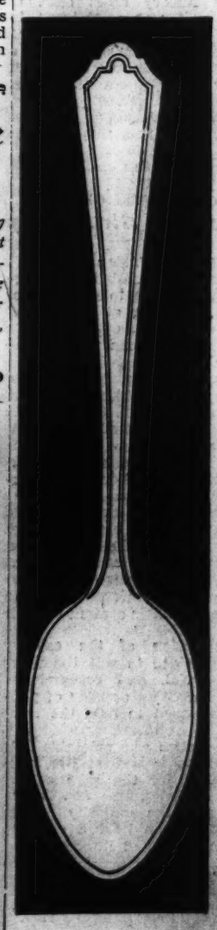

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Progress in Education

Chapel Attracts Modern Youth

A Program of Interdenominational Coöperation That Works

By Ernest J. Bowden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Syracuse, N. Y.

MORE students took part in the chapel programs at Syracuse University during 1933 than were enrolled in any one of the colleges on the campus. In an age when drinking, smoking and "petting" are supposed to rank high among student interests, they turned with eagerness to a building where drinking is unthought of, where smoking is taboo, and where the "petter" would find every condition most discouraging.

Moreover the university has worked out a plan of interdenominational coöperation in worship which is worth noting.

In October, 1930, a new chapel was dedicated, a symbol of the faith which established the university, and a center for the religious life of its 5500 students and professors.

An Attractive Building

The building is a model of effective architecture and chaste utility. It has an auditorium seating 1400, with a splendid organ. A semicirele of massive columns gives a background of remarkable dignity to choir and rostrum. Downstairs are social rooms and offices for the chapel staff, all furnished well up to the standard of a comfortable American home.

The denominational coloring of the student body of Syracuse University may be judged by the 1933 enrollment. Methodists, Roman Catholics and Presbyterians account for more than half, with 1085, 912 and 594, respectively. The balance is widely scattered.

The dedication of Hendricks Chapel opened the way for a thoroughgoing approach to the whole problem of student religion.

The Chapel Dean

The Rev. Dr. William H. Powers was appointed dean. He saw the opportunity and made the most of it. Already he had a background of seven years as Methodist pastor at Cornell. He gave his first year to a study of university programs at home and abroad. Also he interviewed representatives of organized groups at Syracuse—the president of fraternities and sororities, presidents of the Inter-fraternity Council and Pan-Hellenic Congress, the editorial staff of the college paper, the men and women's senates, as well as student bodies on other campuses. Some idea of the good that has come out of these contacts may be seen in the student coöperation evoked.

"Not as having lordship over your faith, but as sharers of your joy," is the motto from St. Paul which runs around the inner frieze of the chapel. Every part of its activity is conceived in that spirit.

It was necessary and expedient that due regard should be paid to denominational loyalty, so each major group has its organization and leader. Methodists, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Christian Scientists have their own clubs, all enjoying the hospitality of the chapel premises. Methodists have a full-time pastor; Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Roman Catholics have part-time pastors. Other denominational groups work in association with near-by churches and societies.

Student Chapel Board

But, far more impressive than denominational clubs is the program of interdenominational coöperation.

This feature of the work centers in a chapel board of students and professors. It is composed of representatives from many activities—social relations, house and refreshment, chapel worship, discussion groups, deputation work, special programs, world relations, public relations, music, missionary and social service.

Some of the constitutive bodies have a history older than the chapel. Syracuse-in-China, maintaining an educational and medical mission at Chung-king, was already a going concern when the chapel took it over.

The Women's Chapel Association was formerly a university branch of the Y. W. C. A. and still retains official connection with its state and national headquarters. Functioning as a chapel association, it avoids all duplication and complication of interests.

Far-Flung Activities

The Deputation Committee offers opportunity for enterprising students to share in the church life of Syracuse and vicinity. They go into surrounding communities, stay over the week-end, meet young people's groups and Sunday school classes. Sometimes they conduct an evening service.

The World Relations Committee is particularly active. Once a month it has some big event, with a program which brings to the campus a speaker or discussion leader of wide repute. "Religion and World Peace" was a recent topic for which Bishop P. J. McConnell was speaker.

Lecturers with a religious message are welcomed, whether from America or other lands. A Sunday morning service, conducted as a rule by visiting preachers, introduces the students to representative men of many denominations.

Discussion groups are organized to give opportunity for every student to take part in chapel affairs. The newest thing is a Freshman Commission, functioning this year for the first time. It is an attempt to give newcomers the best possible introduction to the life of the campus.

First Things First

An interview with Dean Powers brought out some of the salient features of his program.

"We find that one of the greatest things is to have a place where men and women can work together normally and naturally," he said.

"Student participation in management is important. In all the colleges I visited where they had a chapel program, there was no place where students had anything to say. The function of our chapel board is education in leadership. It makes surprisingly few blunders; but if it made more, we should still keep on with it."

There is of course the possibility that in such an elaborate program the greatest things might be overlooked or lose their emphasis.

"Do you find that peronal religion assumes its due place in student life?" I asked.

"Yes," said the Dean. "Personal religion is the biggest element we have. A number of 'Cambridge Groups' are quite active, and keep the spiritual aspect of religion where it should be.

"We stand by no particular pattern or mode of religious life. That is for the individual to determine. We are open for any pattern. What we are working for is to contribute to the development of a better individual and a social self."

Every morning the chapel is open for students who wish to start the day with worship. There is a brief service, led by a student, and addressed by a minister or religious leader of the city or university.

Herbert Hoover Heads Women's College Group

Oakland, Calif.

Herbert Hoover has accepted the chairmanship of a national committee formed to extend the influence and usefulness of Mills College, the oldest college for women in the West, says Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt, president. The committee, which is composed of 58 outstanding men interested in the development of education for women, will be known as the Mills College Council. A number of its members are parents of graduates.

In becoming chairman, Mr. Hoover said, "I have long been impressed with the fact that this college is making a contribution to educational development in the West comparable in every respect with that being made by the outstanding women's colleges in the East. Altogether too little has been heard of it. I am glad to take the initiative in this movement to make it better known to the public."

The college sponsored by this group was the first of its kind to be founded west of the Mississippi River. Its history dates back to 1852, when it was established to accommodate pioneer families who wished their daughters to have a New England education without having to make a covered wagon trip across the continent to get it. The lumber for its first building was brought around the Horn in a clipper ship.

Board of Education Opposed to Dictatorship

Saffron Walden, England

Mr. Herwald Ramsbotham, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, speaking at a teachers' refresher course here opposed, as an educationist, the idea of political dictatorship.

There were people, he said, who held that the individual exists for the sake of the state. If ever there was established in Britain what is called the totalitarian or authoritative state British educational administration would have to be entirely recast. The central authority would prescribe the curriculum and the textbooks to be used in school. The teachers would be its servants, their engagement and dismissal would lie in the hands of the Government and the Government would determine the whole content of their teaching.

The education of the country would be molded to suit the views political, social, and economic of whatever politician or body of politicians happened to hold the reins of office.

Such a system was palatable only to those who held that the individual exists for the sake of the state. Those who, like Mr. Ramsbotham and the majority of the people of Britain hold a contrary view, disapproved of it.

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Fraternities Assume Greater Responsibilities

New York

THAT the college fraternity is under obligation to encourage the most complete personal development of its members—intellectual, physical, and social—is the declaration of the National Interfraternity Conference in setting up for the first time definite standards of responsibility to colleges and universities.

The executive committee of the Conference at the same time authorizes the experiment of definitely applying these standards on the campuses of six widely differentiated institutions: Ohio Wesleyan University, University of Illinois, Swarthmore College, University of Akron, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Northwestern University.

The National Interfraternity Conference is composed of 69 national Greek-letter organizations, with 70,000 members in the 2104 undergraduate chapter groups. More than 170 educational institutions in the United States and Canada have member chapters on their respective campuses.

The standards, adopted at a joint meeting of the executive committee and the six deans of the educational advisory committee are:

"We consider the fraternity responsible for a positive contribution to the primary functions of the colleges and universities, and therefore under an obligation to encourage the most complete personal development of its members, intellectual, physical, and social. Therefore we declare:

1. That the objectives and the activities of the fraternity should be in entire accord with the aims and purposes of the institutions at which it has chapters.
2. That the primary loyalty and the responsibility of a student in his relations with his institution are to the institution, and that the association of any group of students as a chapter of a fraternity involves the definite responsibility of the group for the conduct of the individual.
3. That the fraternity should promote conduct consistent with good morals and good taste.
4. That the fraternity should create an tmosphere which will stimulate substantial intellectual progress and superior intellectual achievement.
5. That the fraternity should maintain sanitary, safe, and wholesome physical conditions in the chapter house.
6. That the fraternity should inculcate principles of sound business practice both in the chapter finances and in the business relations of its members."

These criteria, states the National Interfraternity Conference, should be applied in close coöperation with the administrative authorities of the institutions, with detailed methods of application necessarily varying in accordance with local conditions. It is the purpose of the National Interfraternity Conference to offer suggestions, after further study and investigation, regarding practical steps to make this coöperation effective.

'Keeping Faith'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FEW of us arrive at the age of discretion without having made rash statements which we ourselves later look back upon with amazement. For instance, after seeing a friend utterly bewildered because one of her children had taken part in a certain piece of mischief, I may have said, "If that boy were mine, I'd attend to him so that he wouldn't do anything like that again!" Or the even broader statement—"I know that no boy of mine would ever act like that!"

Later on, that boy of mine having arrived, and a brother and two sisters as well, I realized that theoretical managing of my friends' families and actually managing my own were two different propositions. Then it dawned on my husband and me, that good sportsmanship plays an important part in the successful handling of children. Telling them the truth, never making idle threats, and crediting them with average common sense, have carried us safely through many a morass wherein several of our friends have found themselves stuck hard and fast. But when one of his teachers informed me that our 15-year-old son was "smoking cigarettes like a chimney," my heart dropped right into my boots. Frankly, I didn't know what to do.

I was in the lad's room when the door slammed and he came whistling in. The whistling headed in my direction and as he marched up to me I asked in a matter-of-fact way—"Son, how long have you been smoking cigarettes?" Quickly and gracefully he sank down on the couch just behind him. I realized instantly that his legs had given way and let him down, but otherwise he had a good grip on himself for he answered steadily, "I've been using them about three weeks."

"Why did you start smoking?" I asked. "The other boys are doing it," came the answer. "Some of the other boys are cheating at exams and swearing. Would you use the same excuse for doing those things, too?" My voice was still matter-of-fact. "Why, *Mother!*" and the real distress in his eyes made me a little ashamed of myself. But I felt that the business in hand was of vital importance. I had been feeling my way along, but suddenly I knew what I intended to say.

"Do you mind if we have a little talk about smoking, Son? Nothing unpleasant—just a discussion." A mute nod of his head, so I began "our talk" which had by now developed into a monologue.

Worth Less Than Five Cents

"When you were a very little fellow, somebody unkindly remarked that he wouldn't give five cents for you. Your father and mother wouldn't have parted with you, even at that time, for all the money in the world, because we had faith that you were going to be a strong, healthy boy. It took all the money we could get together; all my time, both day and night; but we felt that you were worth everything you were costing us.

"When you were 10 years old you were as well grown and strong as any average boy. And now you are 15 years old, good at sports, and a real comfort to us. And then we find you cultivating a habit that may spoil much of the work of all these years. I could tell you that cigarette smoking would stunt your growth, yet you might grow to be seven feet tall. But I do know that it will never do you any good, and will surely harm you in some way.

"Having brought you into the world, your parents owe you food, shelter, and clothes; but your shoe skates, your tennis racket, your pleasures, we have given you because we love you and want you to be happy. It has not always been an easy thing to buy these pleasures for you. We have never used threats to obtain obedience, Son, but I'm wondering if you would care to swap favors with me? In return for the happiness we have tried to give you, will you make me happy by agreeing to postpone smoking until you are 18 years old? Then we'll have another talk. Think it over for a few days; don't agree lightly; you know we keep our word." A gulp from the boy, then silence.

Agreed

Finally—"I don't need to think it over any longer—I haven't used the cigarettes long enough to really form a habit. The agreement is fair and I am ready. Shake!" So we shook.

"And have you checked up on him since?" asked a friend, "I would certainly need to check up on Bobby." Checking up doesn't give strength to this kind of agreement. What would that son of mine think if he found me "checking up" on him? Parents place the price tags on those qualities that go to make up their children's characters. Only by keepinig faith with their children can they expect their children to keep faith with them.

A. C. G.

The Parent

Giving Companionship and Undivided Attention

Minnesota

Dear Editor:

The Parent Column has brought so many helpful thoughts to me that I wish to express my gratitude by sending a letter with two suggestions which may be of value to someone else.

I have come to the conclusion that it is of far greater importance to be a companion to the children than to be a perfect housekeeper. For this reason I feel that it is well sometimes to let the house be less immaculate than one might like in order to share some experience with the children. I was well rewarded for this attitude recently by our nine-year-old son. He came in to repair a toy when I felt that I was unusually busy. I could see that he was undertaking something a little too hard for him, but hoped he would not have to ask me for help. After an earnest endeavor he asked for assistance. When we had finished I received my reward in the form of a quick hug and kiss and the exclamation flung over the boy's shoulder as he rushed out, "You are certainly a good mother to leave your work to help me."

I have also decided that if one is going to listen to something a child has to say, it should be with complete and undivided attention. As a result, I have formed the habit of putting down my work and looking directly at the child when he comes rushing in with something to tell me. I find that then he will tell all that he has in his thought, while if he feels that my attention is divided he will end the conversation quickly. It is indeed a small price to pay for a child's confidence. (Mrs.) G. G. M.

Handling Lies

England

Dear Friends:

I learned two very helpful things from a woman considerably older than myself. I should so much like to share them with you.

This woman lives with and looks after her grandchild, a boy aged 8. He is a splendid little boy, but his ideas are so exaggerated that, when voiced, they often become lies. This is distressing, if for no other reason than that it makes him unreliable.

This Grannie conceived the idea of making the boy sit down and write out on paper these romances, or lies. It has made the child think before he speaks; it will encourage any ability he may have as an author, with imaginative power, or it will absolutely discourage the desire to bring home some "yarn," completely untrue although exciting. This idea is already proving its wisdom.

This same Grannie answered a "puzzlement" of mine. I will not send a child away unsatisfied, if I am asked a question, no matter how difficult I find it to answer. It is harmful to say "run away and play," or, worse, "you're too young to know." I have, in consequence, been known to tell young children things which they don't understand and which they probably forget—a waste of time and thought on my part!

This Grannie said: "I always say to a child: 'There are certain things, facts, you know as a little child, such as how to walk or run, or play with your dolls; how to be kind to them, dress them, etc. Then those facts are stored away. You never forget them and can always use them. But you learn a new lot of facts, that there are 20 shillings in the pound and that Paris is the capital of France, etc. Then these are stored away and one learns another lot of facts, and so on, until all the facts are learned.'"

The child has it pointed out to him that the thing he is asking is in, say, the third block of facts, and must be waited for, else the fact will get out of place and be muddled up with facts too young for it! How would he like to get muddled up with tiny babies and be made to play all the time with them? He would get upset. He would be out of place. This always gets the imagination of the child and the request for information too old for it is forgotten. (Mrs.) S. K. W.

The State's Interest in Marriage

You and the Law Series—5

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater

Counselors at Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be.

THE invitations are out. The bride's trouseau is selected. Presents begin to come in. The two young people who will soon face the problems of life together have the feeling, perhaps, that their marriage is a very personal affair—and so it is. But the state has a vital interest in it also. Just what is this interest? and how does it assert itself?

The state's interest is to have the marriage successful. The home is an important unit of society, and laws of the state endeavor to protect and stabilize it. The state usually asserts its interest in two general ways. In the first place, it tells who may marry. In the second place, it prescribes the formalities which must be complied with in order to make the marriage valid.

While states differ as to details, the laws usually fall into the same general outline. For example, the age at which two young people may marry is usually prescribed by statute (law made by legislature), also the age at which they may marry without their parents' consent. Marriage within certain degrees of relationship is oftentimes prohibited, as is marriage where one or both parties are insane at the time of marriage, and in some states members of certain designated races are forbidden to intermarry.

The object of the legislature in passing these laws is to protect the home and safeguard society. The state feels a social problem is present which necessitates the restrictions.

If two persons go through the wedding ceremony in violation of any one of these restrictive laws, the marriage is either void (that is, of no effect) or voidable (that is, one of the persons may have the court declare that the marriage was of no effect). Even though by law such marriages become void, forward-looking states have made provisions legitimating the children born to such a union, in order not to penalize innocent children for their parents' mistakes.

The law also prescribes the formalities which must be complied with at the time of the marriage. While common law marriages (that is, marriage simply by mutual consent, no ceremony) are still recognized in some states, the tendency is to abolish them.

In most states where common law marriages are abolished, licenses must be obtained, and the marriage must be solemnized by certain designated officials of the state or church. It is sometimes prescribed that members of a religious society may celebrate marriage under their own rules. Certificates may be required, and the form of these prescribed, as well as a method of recording marriages.

Some states, in order to prevent too hasty marriages, provide that marriage intentions must be filed and published a certain number of days before the ceremony can be performed.

In the absence of statutes covering these matters the common law prevails.

Even after the ceremony is performed, the state still takes an interest in the marriage. It places its protecting arm around the wife and children and recognizes their right to be supported by the husband and father. This right may even survive the disruption of the marriage by divorce.

In some states statute requires the wife, under certain circumstances, usually including her financial ability, to contribute to the family's support.

NELL WITTERS

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Their Mutual Promise

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The Teacher of Grown-Ups

Is He to Be a New Type?

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

WHAT is happening to the teacher in this rush of men and women coming back to school again? Are we to have a new type of teacher for grown-ups or is she to be the same one who guides little Malcolm, Bobby and Nan in their reading, arithmetic and city government.

Are the daytime teachers of the children the ones who carry on at night with their rooms full of men and women? Can they teach the subjects in the same way? In civics, for instance, can the machinery of the Federal Government be presented to mother and dad in much the way it was to their sons and daughters?

When one looks around and sees the thousands of men and women enrolled in the Civil Works Administration classes the question arises what is to be the outcome? These classes, of course, are primarily recruited so that unemployed teachers may have something to do, and it is problematical just how long the classes will last, for they are only presumed to be a temporary measure.

Likely to Want More

If they should terminate in a few months, does it mean that these thousands of grown-ups who have found a new taste for learning will be willing to give it up? Having once had a chance to go back to school is it not reasonable to expect that many of them will want to continue and that the whole army of those enrolled will so swell the adult education movement that the fitting of teachers of adults may become a new problem.

In some adult classes which were functioning long before the CWA there were some teachers who had not been teachers at all, but were drawn from other fields. Taxation and city government in one school, for instance, were taught by club women who had made special studies of current trends in their local government. Members of business firms, of the art center, of civic clubs were brought in to act as discussion leaders.

Thus the classroom changes. The old school-room scene, where the teacher as the dominating disciplinarian at the front of the room asks questions from a book, becomes an informal meeting place, where the leader merely guides and directs as a chairman who expects to learn as much as the others.

Not Regular Teachers

Who are to be the successful teachers of adults? There are many who think that the best of these are not to be drawn from the ranks of the elementary and high school teachers at all but that they are to have a special technique peculiar to the new type of pupils they are to help. Some may come from college and university staffs and others may be educated and experienced people who have had no special experience of actually teaching children.

Their whole equipment must necessarily be very broad. They must work with people who have had a rich life experience and to whom learning is no longer a theory but an enrichment of and a filling out of the things already touched upon through living. These people can not be approached as children. In dealing with them the teacher must have broadened her mental horizon far beyond the little piece of knowledge she is teaching. She must know what is taking place in the world in which she moves, what are the waves and counter-waves of economic planning, and political movement. In other words she is not just teaching history, or English composition but helping grown folks to catch up a few of the mechanics while at the time deepening their appreciation and widening their outlook.

Speaking of the promising development of adult education, Dr. Carl P. Huth, director of the Chicago Adult Education Council and chairman of the Chicago advisory board of the Civil Works Service Administration said recently that the Federal Government in its CWA was really giving a tremendous shove to the adult education movement.

Will Tend Toward Higher Culture

The people enrolled in the present classes are asking for every imaginable subject from plain sewing to bookkeeping, playing in the band, automobile repairing, and what not. As the movement grows Dr. Huth said he thought not so much attention should be given to the technical skills and more to those classes which tend toward better citizenship.

"We should stress the studies which make us better men and women, better citizens," said Dr. Huth, not the manipulative skills which might tend to make us better stenographers, or better technicians. We must encourage a study of the things which mold us and make us what we are.

"In the long run an entirely new staff of teachers with a special technique for adults will be needed. They must have a broad, multifold life experience. Adult education is inevitable and we must feel the full import of it and direct it in a fruitful way. Young folks are busy acquiring what is already known, and it is really only the adult who can further the heritage of our race."

Likely to Want More

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A Bit of Fun to Have With the Boy or Girl

Interest your child in a "number trick" and without knowing it he will be receiving good practice in arithmetic. Begin this one by writing the number, 1089, on a slip of paper, folding it so he will not see what you have written. Then tell him to write any number of three figures on a paper. Suppose he writes 345. Tell him to reverse the number and subtract the smaller from the larger. In this case that would be 543—345=198. Next, reverse this result and add; as, 198+891=1089.

Tell him to unfold your paper. There he finds the 1089 you had previously written. The secret is that no matter what three figures are chosen the result will always be 1089. But—one thing to remember—if the result of the subtraction happens to be less than 100, a ciper must be placed in front of it before proceeding to the next step.

The Home Forum

The Notebooks of Nicholas Pumble

IT WAS some time before it dawned on me why half of the entries in the Notebooks were in ink and half in pencil. I set it down, I am afraid, to Nicholas's madcap ways and lack of order. And then I noticed that the penciled items usually referred to something under the eye, or to some hummingbird inspiration that would not wait. An idea darted before him, was observed, jotted down by the ready pencil, and then left untouched, like as not, forgotten. On the other hand, an idea that he had invited to visit him, and which was entertained of an evening, was written up in ink.

It interested me to see how much more fruitful some walks were than others. On some pages the penciled jottings fairly swarmed. On one walk, up Clouds' Cobble, there is evidence that Nicholas stopped four times to note down some fancy metrically. Here is the first:

"Silent up the hill I climbed
And solitary, I.
My thought was that the hill led up
To heaven by and by.

"Amazed upon the top I stood
And solitary still,
For there I saw that heaven lay
With men below the hill."

I can form a very clear picture of Nicholas striding leanly along the trail, in that faded worsted suit which he has described somewhere as "climatized," pensive and yet alert, his eyes drinking in the successive scenes, missing little afar or at his feet, his consciousness passive, allowing thoughts to drop into it, as an autumn leaf drops into a woodland pool, when crack! some deer in the undergrowth of notions has snorted, broken a branch, in some way caught his attention. He stops—or possibly not. He reaches for the Notebook in his pocket—or possibly that comes later. In any event, the observation goes down, and we have another penciled poemlet:

"There is no threat in distance
To him who loves the sky;
Horizon is his doorstep,
The sun his company.

"There is no lack of neighbors
For him who knows the night,
Ever a friend is rising
For one who sinks from sight;

"For every friend descending
An older friend will rise—
There is no pang in absence
To him who loves the skies."

That was the second of Nicholas's metrical moments on his Clouds' Cobble journey. This third was apparently composed while he was sitting on the summit. I make this deduction from the meters.

"I found a rock, wind-naked on a hill.
At careless glance, it stood defiant there
To storm and frost, an unsurrendered will
In stone, up-thrust into the bitter air.

"But closer seen, I found its surface riven
By a myriad cracks, its glossy pride was broken;
Yet from each wound a brighter light was given,
And this I heard, as if the rock had spoken:

"'Beauty strikes deeper into the shattered heart.'
And on a sudden I felt all sorrow less,
As when two friends, who have not shirked their part
In some deep grief, know a new tenderness."

"Jan. 30th. If I were so low in opportunity as to write a novel, I should take my pet philosophic theorem, set it up in the sun and let it cast for shadow its opposing theorem, which I should clothe in villain garments, then add a retinue to both sides and conduct a tug-of-war leading to a single inevitable conclusive climax. I know not how novelists approach a composition, and may fortune lead me far around any such temptation; yet it is a temptation to depict the struggle of what one knows is true against the pack of false appearances that bay about it on its solitary road. For a hero I can think of no better than Sir Philip Sidney's, whose mark and aspirations he has so succinctly stated: 'To be honest, to be kind—to earn a little and to spend a little less, to make upon the whole a family happier for his presence, to renounce when that shall be necessary and not to be embittered, to keep a few friends, but these without capitulation—above all, on the same grim condition, to keep friends with himself—here is a task for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy.' There is my hero; and, come to think of it, Hiram could almost change parts with him."

* * *

"Feb. 2nd. David arrived unexpectedly today, after sundry adventures with the snow. He attributed his liberation to mid-year examinations, but I told him it was the natural action of an academic ground hog. I predicted six more weeks of education for him.

"David had not been here an hour before Hiram appeared, ostensibly to bring some lemons from the store to Hannah, but I knew well enough that David was his objective. The boy and Hiram have so many differences in common that they can talk by the hour. Polarity does not cloy. In a few minutes they were matching calendars. David's seasons paralleled Hiram's, but they touched nowhere."

"'How does your year go, Hiram?' asked David.

"'Waal,' said Hiram, 'in the Fall it's plowing, when the soil's wet, and before it gets too wet, with a spell of hunting. In Winter, it's get in the ice and get out the firewood and maybe rails, if they're needed, and they most always are, and a sight of thrashing and seed-sorting and tool-mending. Then the frost comes out and that means sowing and planting, weeding and hoeing and harrowing, and setting hens, and calving and lambing, and before you know it the women are picking strawberries and cherries and currants and I'm stealing a rainy day off for trout. And we wipe our foreheads and say My! How hot it is! And in a minute the hay's ready to be cut, and the bush berries are crying to be picked, and thunder rolling in the hills, and the pears looking kind of soft at you And then the harvest is on. And before you know it, the frost is white on the rails some morning, and compost has to be spread, and fencing and ditching follows, and I'm up against the Fall plowing once more and blowing on my fingers.

"'I like the sound of it,' said David, 'and it's far more natural to have the seasons at one's heels than a pack of examiners.'

"'It's all right, if you're born to it,' said Hiram. 'But I'd hate to have it loaded on me sudden, wouldn't you, Nicholas?'

"'I mightn't be any happier at it than Ezra Potwill,' I said.

"'Who's he?' asked David.

"'Evergreen's thorn,' laughed Hiram, 'the county debtor.'

"'His place looks like one of these what's-wrong-with-this-picture contests,' I told David.

"'Just little things, added Hiram, 'a shingle off here and there, a barn door hanging wrong, glass out of a couple of windows, a board needing nailing on the stoop, no compost heap, no wood pile to speak of, no paint on part of the porch, et cetera, etcetery.'

"'Why don't some of you men get after him?' asked David.

"'You could get after Ezra from July to eternity,' said Hiram, 'and it wouldn't have no more effect on him than it would on me if you asked why I didn't answer Aunt Susan's letter of last spring. I'd ruther cut twelve cords of green birch than haul out the ink and paper and write "Dear Aunt Susan." I know it'd take only a few minutes, too, but somehow I never have those identical minutes.'

"'There's always something one has no time for,' said David. 'What's your favorite hitch, Nicholas?'

"'Returning books,' I had to confess. 'A book looks so well wherever it is. A cat by the stove, Hannah in her rocker with her darning, and a book on the table are three things I cannot bear to disturb. How about yourself, David?'

"'Oh,' said David, looking at the clock, 'I never have time to eat. Here it is almost four hours since supper, and I know there's a batch of fresh cookies in the box and a jug of cider in the cellar, and yet I keep postponing the moment. However, I am going to discipline myself. At once. Will you fellows join me?'"

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.
(York: Ben Johnson.)

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"And Lilies All Abloom": From a Painting by Isabel Branson Cartwright

"AND lilies all abloom" seems an appropriate title for this painting of a garden where gay, rose-colored poppies, blue delphinium and the yellow rose serve to bring out the translucent whiteness of the lilies—Madonna and Regal.

This lovely garden is on Monhegan Island, off the coast of Maine, where the artist, Isabel Branson Cartwright, spends her summers painting portraits and flowers.

Mrs. Cartwright finds flowers, as they grow in the garden, more interesting to paint than the conventional still-life arrangement. After a winter in her Philadelphia studio, the spring months find her in Texas where the wild flowers have been the inspiration of many of her loveliest canvases.

"White Phlox," by Mrs. Cartwright, is in the current exhibition of the National Academy of Design in New York City. Mrs. Cartwright is a member of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, the Art Alliance and of "The Ten," a group of artists who exhibit annually at the Art Club of Philadelphia.

The Five Sisters of York

Picturesque old York is a place of dreams and a notable shrine of historic greatness and dignity. Its crowning glory is its noble Cathedral, one of the finest Gothic fanes in Britain, which is famous for its simple grandeur all the world over. Its beauty impresses the observer with a strange feeling of awe and sublimity; and visitors entering the great church, as the afternoon light softly gleams through its ancient stained glass, instinctively pause before the large window in the north transept, traditionally given the name "The Five Sisters."

Apart from its architectural value, the window has other interests; Dickens, full of fancy and quaint conceits, has interwoven around its legendary origin a beautiful romance, which is enshrined in the pages of *Nicholas Nickleby*. The story of "The Five Sisters of York" is merely a new tender tale of sisterly love and companionship. It forms no sequence in the plot of the novel. . . .

The great window is glazed with exquisite grisaille geometrical glass, which has been the admiration of successive generations for above six hundred years. The name of "The Five Sisters," given to it on account of its immense proportions and the accident of design, is of modern origin. If the window had been of three lancets, it would probably have been designated "The Three Sisters." Its glass is work of the middle thirteenth century; but Dickens describes it as being fixed during the reign of King Henry the Fourth, when "the fifteenth century was scarce two years old."

The five lights in the window each measure five feet one inch wide, and fifty-three feet six inches high. Throughout, the glass consists of a uniform tone, its silvery greyish green tint has a beautiful effect, and altogether the window may be regarded as one of the most remarkable objects in the Minster.

Mr. George Benson, who describes it in his *Ancient Painted Glass Windows*, says: "Bright colours are only used in outlining the medallions which rest on a tinted background adorned with naturalistic foliage outlined in white on a brown ground. The colours used are ruby, blue, green and yellow. The medallions are varied in form in each light and alternate in colour. The borders have foliage similar to the diaper with a coloured margin, and in each light the treatment is varied. The fourth and fifth borders have foliage trailed through a zig-zag line, whilst the fifth has in addition an inner margin. In the fifth light the medallion is similar with a coloured border, having trefoil foliage and encloses an octafoil."—T. P. COOPER, in "With Dickens in Yorkshire."

Poco Się Starzeć?

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim.

OD CZASÓW, poprzedzających Ponce de Leona, aż do obecnej chwili poszukiwanie źródła wiecznej młodości zapalało wyobraźnię żądnych sławy śmiałków i podniecało ich ambicję. Jak intrygująca i pożądana jest młodość radosna! A jednak, jak się wydaje przemijająca i nietrwała! Dlaczego przeciętny człowiek, słysząc radosne krzyki dziecka, rozpromienia się, uśmiecha się na widok beztroskiej dziecięcej zabawy, lub patrzy z zachwytem na przystojnych, dobrze wychowanych młodzieńców, albo na miłe dziewczęta w wieku młodzieży, kształcącej się w średnich i wyższych uczelniach? Zastanówmy się jednak, czybyśmy chcieli, aby dziecko nasze wiecznie trwało w bezradnem dzieciństwie. Czy niedojrzałość dziecka szkolnego wieku i niedoświadczenie młodości są tak bardzo pożądanemi stanami myślnemi? Nie, ale młodość przedstawia obraz świeżości, niewinności i wolności od ciężaru trosk, którego często brak człowiekowi wieku dojrzalszego na ścianach jego mentalnej galerji obrazów.

A więc jeśli zamiast bezradności podziwiamy ufność, zamiast niedojrzałości—wrażliwość na prawdę, zamiast dziecięcości—tryskającą, spontaniczną radość—właściwe młodości, łatwo ujrzymy, że te pożądane stany nie są fizyczne lecz myślne. Jednostka dojrzała z pewnością nie pragnie bezradności wieku niemowlęcego, bezsilności dzieciństwa albo zmiennej niestałości wieku młodzieńczego. Cóż jednak jest milszego nad mentalność tego, kto, zdaniem świata, dożył lat umysłu dojrzałego, a jednak zawsze zachowuje serce dziecięce, spodziewanie dobra i zdolność dziecięcą do czystej uciechy. W przedmowie (str. ix) do "Miscellaneous Writings" (Różne pisma) Mary Baker Eddy czytamy: „Prawdziwie można powiedzieć: istnieje starość serca, jak również młodość, która się nigdy nie starzeje, Miłość, która jest chłopcem i Psyche, która zawsze jest dziewczyną." Ale zaraz autorka dodaje: „Przemijająca świeżość wieku młodocianego nie stanowi jednak wiecznie zielonej świeżości Duszy, barwistej chwały wiekuistego kwitnięcia, duchowego żaru i wielkości życia poświęconego, gdzie również w doświadczeniach, jak i triumfie przebywa nienaruszony, prawdziwy pokój".

„Wiecznie zielona świeżości Duszy!" Czy jest dobro, którego osiągnięcie byłoby bardziej pożądane? Pisząc wielką literą wyraz „Dusza" Mrs. Eddy wskazuje na imię Bóstwa, które objawia bezgrzeszność Bożą, piękno Boże i wieczystą harmonję, innemi słowy to, co jest przeciwieństwem dysharmonijnego materjalnego zmysłu. Zgodnie z Pismem człowiek jest obraz Boży, odzwierciedlenie Boże. Przeto prawdziwa jaźń człowieka musi odbijać albo wyrażać tę „wiecznie zieloną świeżość Duszy", prawdziwe „piękno świętobliwości", tę świadomość Miłości, która jest „zupełnie miła". Jakże myśl miłości niesamolubnej albo błysk duchowej inspiracji oświeca i upięknia rysy nawet najprostszego ze śmiertelników! Jak prędko dzieci poznają i kochają świadomość starszej osoby, która żywi niezaćmioną radość dziecka Bożego i wyraża ją!

Biblja powiada, że w chwilach wielkiego duchowego zachwycenia twarz Mojżesza lśniła się tak, że dzieci Izraela „bali się przystąpić do niego". Jego uduchowione myślenie uczyniło nawet więcej, ponieważ, jak Pismo powiada, chociaż i miał on sto i dwadzieścia lat, nie „zaćmiło się oko jego, ani się nie naruszyła czerstwość jego".

Istotnie tu mamy oczywistość wiecznie zielonej świeżości Duszy. Ile otuchy musi nam dodać demonstracja tego, iż Bóg podtrzymuje człowieka, jeśli tylko zdamy sobie sprawę z tego, że cała wielka praca Mojżesza została wykonana przez niego, kiedy miał on już ponad 80 lat.

Czemu od dnia dzisiejszego śmiertelnik nie mógłby rozpocząć sprzeciwiania się ograniczeniom starości, jakie dyktuje cielesny umysł? Pocoż mam przyjmować podszepty, że już nie jestem tak bystry, jak zwykle, albo, że nie potrafię w mym wieku czynić to lub owo. Kiedy został rozbudzony zmysł duchowy, czemuby nie spodziewać się większej bystrości i żywości, odpowiednio do rozwijania się ludzkiego doświadczenia? Bóg swym dzieciom nigdy nie mówił, że upływające lata pociągają za sobą wzmaganie się zgrzybiałości. Wierzenie to jest wynalazkiem pełnego obawy ograniczającego, beznadziejnego umysłu śmiertelnego. Dziecięce zaufanie do miłującego Ojca-Matki, Boga, nieustanne spodziewanie się zdobycia tu i obecnie wszystkiego, co jest dobre a piękne, i dziecięce przeświadczenie, że życie istotnie jest radosnem przekonaniem, pociągnęłoby za sobą „dojrzewanie do zdrowia i nieśmiertelności zamiast zapadania w ciemność lub ponurość" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 248) Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św., str. 248.

W świetle Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej bieg lat może oznaczać tylko jedno—rozwijanie się dobra. Doświadczenie jest cennym nauczycielem. Pochwycenie Pryncypjum przez każdą ludzką świadomość codzień winno stawać się pewniejsze, a mądrość codzień większa, zmysł jej zdrowia, siły i energji powinien być większy i czystszy.

Zaproponujmy dziecku coś przyjemnego. Jaki to będzie miało niezmierny skutek? „Zróbmy to zaraz!" Więc i my rozpocznijmy rościć sobie prawo do wiecznie zielonej świeżości Duszy, do tej bezśmiertelnej świadomości, która objawia wieczne synowstwo człowieka i niewiędnącą radość. Wielka przewodniczka ruchu Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej (ibidem, str. 246) powiada: „Gdyby nie błędność wierzenia i ograniczania wszystkiego, co jest dobre i piękne, człowiek cieszyłby się życiem ponad 70 lat i wciąż zachowywałby swą dzielność, świeżość i obietnicę. Człowiek, którym rządzi Umysł nieśmiertelny, wciąż jest piękny i wielki. Każdy następny rok rozwija mądrość, piękność i świętobliwość".

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Roman Governor

(Pilate speaks.)

You are too gentle, wife, for things of state.
Nay, love, I said not ignorant but gentle.
The things that you and I may know, discourse
Of, argue to and fro before the fire
When the wind howls among the Judean hills,
These are not fit discussions for the world.
We know what we know: but if men venture too far
In public—then, they cannot well defend
Themselves against the panics of the crowd.
You say he was a good man—I agree:
He cut his own road and must walk in it.
There was no fault in him—say he was a fool;
He tried the priests too high. You will admit
Rome must keep order—that is Roman law.
I can't convince you? That's a woman's way;
Men are the rulers—You must go? Farewell.

(Pilate alone.)

Oh women! ever ready to defend
Some lost ideal, some perfected truth
Too high for the world's thinking! I was right.
Those priests would stop at nothing; by the dawn
They'd have had Jerusalem pulled about our ears.
Women know nothing; plots and counterplots,
Schemes and intrigues, the whole place reeks of them!
He was a man, the first man I've seen here—
So they must murder him. Yet he was a Jew;
He loved his people. He was no disturber—
Unless love can disturb—love can disturb?
It can. My wife tells me so at least.
Oh, by the gods! I'll have no more of this.
The thing is done; the man is dead; Jerusalem
Is quiet In a day or two I'll write
To Cæsar and shall say:—"Some cursed fools
Have killed the best man I have ever known."
What am I saying? Am I a fool, too? No:—
"The riot that was threatening is past;
It was necessary to placate the priests;
An unknown Jew from Nazareth was killed."
And there's an end—yes, there's an end, I say.
Must I not give a little here and there?
Rome rules and Cæsar's arm is long, yes, long
And powerful. I'd have been a very fool
To do otherwise. Thank Jupiter, it's done—
He was a strange fool—if he was a fool;
And I have killed the strangest fool on earth;
You have no power over me, he said. Oh, would
That had been true! Did he, then, know that Rome's
Shadow fell dark between us? Did he pity,
He who was so full of pity—me?
I did my best. A governor of Judea
Must be a governor. Look, the dawn comes;
It's all over and done with. Oh, Truth, if there be Truth
That man can know, pity, forgive! Oh, fools,
You have your triumph, I am Cæsar's friend.

(Pilate seats himself at a table and lets his head fall on his arms.)

A. JACQUELINE SHAW.

Why Grow Old?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE quest for the fountain of eternal youth has touched the fancy and spurred the ambition of the adventurous from before the days of Ponce de Leon to the present moment. Youth, joyous youth—how intriguing, how desirable, and yet how transient and fleeting it seems! Why is it that the average person turns instinctively to beam at the crowing baby, to smile at the carefree child at play, or to look with admiration at the handsome, well-set-up youths or lovely maidens of high school and college years? But, on reflection, would one keep the babe forever in helpless infancy? Are the school child's immaturity and the youth's callowness mental conditions to be greatly desired? No; but youth presents a picture of freshness, innocence, and freedom from burdening cares which, alas, one of maturer years often misses on the walls of his mental gallery.

Since, therefore, one admires in youth not helplessness but trustfulness, not immaturity but receptivity to truth, not childishness but bubbling, spontaneous joyousness, it can readily be seen that these desirable states are mental, not physical. The mature individual certainly does not covet the helplessness of babyhood, the lack of strength of childhood, or the changing uncertainties of adolescence. But what is sweeter than the mentality of him who, having arrived at what the world calls years of discretion and maturity, still retains the childheart, the expectation of good, and the child's capacity for pure enjoyment! In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy has written (Pref. p ix), "Truly may it be said: There is an old age of the heart, and a youth that never grows old; a Love that is a boy, and a Psyche who is ever a girl." But she hastens to add: "The fleeting freshness of youth, however, is not the evergreen of Soul; the coloring glory of perpetual bloom; the spiritual glow and grandeur of a consecrated life wherein dwelleth peace, sacred and sincere in trial or in triumph."

"The evergreen of Soul"! What good could be more worthy of achievement! In her capitalization of the word "Soul" Mrs. Eddy indicates that name of Deity which reveals God's sinlessness, beauty, eternal harmony; in other words, that which is the opposite of discordant, material sense. Man, according to Scripture, is God's image, His reflection. The true selfhood of man, therefore, must reflect or express this "evergreen of Soul," the true "beauty of holiness," that consciousness of the Love which is "altogether lovely." How a thought of unselfed love or a flash of spiritual inspiration illumines and beautifies the features of even the plainest of mortals! How quickly children recognize and love the consciousness of an elder who retains and expresses the undimmed joy of the child of God!

The Bible tells us that in moments of great spiritual exaltation the face of Moses was so illumined that the children of Israel "were afraid to come nigh him." But his spiritualized thinking did even more than this; for the Scriptures record that at the age of one hundred and twenty years Moses' "eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated." Here, indeed, was an evidence of the "evergreen of Soul." What a heartening demonstration of divine sustaining was this, when one considers that practically all of Moses' great work was accomplished after he was eighty!

Why should not mortals begin this very day entering their protest against the age limitations prescribed by the carnal mind? Why accept the suggestions, I am not so keen as I used to be, or, I cannot expect at my age to do thus and so? Why cannot one expect greater keenness and alertness as human experience unfolds and spiritual sense is awakened? God has never told His children that passing years involve increasing decrepitude. That is an invention of fearing, limiting, hopeless mortal mind. With childlike trust in the loving Father-Mother God, with a continuing expectation of gaining all that is good and beautiful here and now, and with the child's conviction that life is indeed a joyous experience, men and women should, in the language of Mrs. Eddy, "ripen into health and immortality, instead of lapsing into darkness or gloom" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 248).

Regarded in the light of Christian Science, advancing years can mean but one thing—unfolding good. Experience is a valuable schoolmaster. Each day's declining sun should find each human consciousness with a surer grasp on Principle, and greater wisdom; with a greater, purer sense of health, strength, and vigor.

Propose a happy thing to a child, and what is the invariable reaction? "Let's do it now!" Let us now begin claiming that "evergreen of Soul," that deathless consciousness which reveals man's eternal sonship and fadeless joy! Says the great Leader of the Christian Science movement (*ibid.*, p. 246): "Except for the error of measuring and limiting all that is good and beautiful, man would enjoy more than threescore years and ten and still maintain his vigor, freshness, and promise. Man, governed by immortal Mind, is always beautiful and grand. Each succeeding year unfolds wisdom, beauty, and holiness."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

A Letter From Home

Eagerly her paper-cutter releases a letter from home. Ah!—The joyous, lingering fragrance of European woods in springtime!

* * *

She is a child again. It is April, and she has started to school a half-hour early, book-case swinging on her arm. This morning it is emptied of every unnecessary thing, for she will need its extra spaces.

As she marches along, the air is crisp and fresh with the odor of tender green things, unfolding almost before her eyes in the rich morning sunshine. From the lazy little brooklet a sweet, soft vapor seems to be rising, as the sunshine warms the water flowing slowly over the broad, flat stones and between the tiny new forget-me-nots.

In seven minutes, she has reached the familiar hillside. But, even before she kneels by the wild hedge bushes the lovely fragrance has reached her. It is not to be mistaken; never heavy nor pungent, always delicate, sweet, and abiding. It is nature's purest perfume, exhaled in a mood of modest grace and generosity. Already the friendly sunshine, in partnership with cooling dews, has enticed the eager little blossoms to give forth their rarest scents.

This morning only ten little fragrant lavender flowers and some bright, fresh, green leaves are tucked carefully away in a corner of the faithful schoolbag; but that is enough.

* * *

And now—just half as many sweet pressed violets, fastened to the corner of a written page, are sufficient to fill with fragrant memories a welcome letter from home! E. K.

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Goodfellow Wins Series Final For Red Wings, 1 to 0

Rangy Center's Goal Gives Detroit Club National League Title

National Hockey League Title Playoff

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	3	0	2	11	13	6
Toronto	2	0	3	12	11	4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., March 31—Detroit Red Wings completed one of the most amazing hockey series in the history of the National League by defeating Toronto Maple Leafs here last night by a score of 1 to 0. The victory brought Detroit the 1933-34 National League championship and the right to oppose the winner of the Chicago-Montreal Maroons series in the Stanley Cup finals.

Ebbie Goodfellow, rangy Detroit center, fired a shot past George Hainsworth late in the first period while Joe Primeau was in the penalty box. That shot and goal gave Red Wings the title. Toronto Leafs, one of the greatest scoring machines in the history of professional hockey, failed to produce a single tally. It was only the third time this season the Leafs have been shut out.

Detroit	Toronto
Sorrell, Lewis, Emms, lw	
rw, Kilrea, Conacher, Doraty, Sands	
Goodfellow, Weiland, Carrigan, c	
c, Thoms, Blair, Primeau	
Aurie, Marker, Wiseman, rw	
lw, Jackson, Boll, Cotton	
Buswell, Young, ld	rd, Day
Graham, rd	ld, Levinsky, Horner
Cude, g	g, Hainsworth

Score—Detroit 1, Toronto 0. Goal—Goodfellow for Detroit. Assists—Lewis and Sorrell for Detroit. Officials—A. G. Smith and Odie Cleghorn. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Marian Miley in Semifinal

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 31 (AP)—Marian Miley's golf game almost reached perfection in all departments yesterday as she defeated Mrs. H. Ferris of Boston, 6 and 5, to reach the semifinal of the Augusta women's invitation golf tournament. Miss Miley meets Mrs. Charles Harbaugh of Cleveland, while Bernice Wall of Oshkosh, Wis., and Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., will fight it out in the lower bracket semi-final contest. Mrs. Harbaugh won from Deborah Verry of Worcester, Mass., 1 up, yesterday, and Miss Wall defeated Dorothy Richards of Weston, Mass., by the same score.

Restaurants

BOSTON

Question: Where is a good place to take the family to dinner?

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Sporting Around the Hub

THE Oakley Country Club of Watertown announced yesterday that it will sponsor its first annual intercollegiate golf tournament, open to undergraduates of 28 New England colleges, May 2. Undergraduates in all New England institutions are eligible, providing their entry is approved by the athletic director of their college. It will be an 18-hole tourney. Frank Weston Whitcher, a member of long standing at the Oakley Club, has donated a silver cup to be awarded the individual winner, while other gross and net prizes will go to low scorers. Although the event will lack the sponsorship of the Massachusetts Golf Association, it will at least have the coöperation of that organization in the preliminary preparation. Fred J. Corcoran, manager of the M. G. A., has agreed to take charge of the scoring and conduct of the tournament.

J. M. Hall won the squash racquets championship of the University Club yesterday by virtue of a three-straight-set victory over L. B. Maddison. The scores were 15—9, 15—10, 15—13. Hall takes the first leg on the University Club's cup, which must be won three times to be retained permanently.

Coach Fred Mitchell of the Harvard varsity baseball team has selected 18 men to make the trip south next week when Eastern Intercollegiate League games will be played on Friday at Columbia and on Saturday at Pennsylvania. The men selected are: Frank Allan, Chadwick Braggiotti, John Campana, Paul deOlive and Ed Loughlin, pitchers; Charles Nevin, Richard Maguire and Robert Waldinger, catchers; John Adsigian, John Fitzpatrick, Francis Gleason, William Hayes, Michael Hovenanian and Craig Woodruff, infielders, and Richard Fletcher, Braman Gibbs, Robert McGoodwin and John Ware, outfielders. The Harvard squad will leave Boston at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

Ed Brandt and Ben Cantwell were much too good for the Red Sox yesterday and the Braves took the second game of their series that will eventually decide the 1934 baseball championship of Boston. The Braves also won the first game. The three remaining contests will be played in Boston on April 13, 14 and 15. Yesterday at Sarasota, the Braves jumped on Dusty Rhodes for nine hits and all of their runs in the first seven innings. Thompson, Berger and Moore each collected a pair of hits, with Jordan contributing a home run. Carl Reynolds smashed out three hits for the Red Sox.

The total entry list to date in the B. A. A. Marathon reached 25 yesterday when seven more runners sent in their blanks to the Exeter Street clubhouse.

The local indoor polo season closes tonight at the Commonwealth Armory with the Westwood champions meeting an all-star team. A preliminary game will bring together tries from the Cavalry and Artillery.

Providence Reds And Boston Cubs Open Final Series

Lineup at Garden Tonight

Boston		Providence
Heximer, lw		rw, Giroux
F. Jerwa, c		c, Gaudreault
Pilmore, rw		lw, Hart
McInenly, ld		rd, McVicar
J. Jerwa, rd		ld, Nichols
Jackson, g		g, Byrne

Boston spares—Halliday, Buckles, Weir, Harnott, Cunningham, Davie, Patterson. Providence spares—Rivers, Taylor, Murray, Alexandre, Harrington, Lesieur, Mulligan.

Tonight at the Boston Garden the Bruin Cubs and Providence Reds begin play in the three-out-of-five game series for the Henri Fontaine Cup, emblematic of the Canadian-American Hockey League championship. The Cubs eliminated the Philadelphia Arrows in two straight games of the semifinal series and earned the right to face the Reds, winners of first place in the standing of the regular season games.

These two have been arch rivals for years. Their regular season games have always been scorchers and their meetings in the playoffs have been frequent. This is the fourth season in which Boston and Providence teams have met in the final series for the league title. Back in 1929 Boston beat Providence, in 1930 the Reds reversed the decision and in 1932 the Reds gained the upper hand again.

The next game of the series will be played at Providence tomorrow night. Present plans call for another game at Providence Wednesday and the second Boston game Thursday, if necessary. Since the Boston Garden has a special show coming no ice will be available there after Thursday. The fifth game will be played at Providence Sunday.

This season the two teams have staged some thrilling and exciting tilts even if they have been rough affairs. On games played the Cubs have a meager advantage of four victories against three defeats, and three games ended with the score tied. Bill Shaver and Jack Cameron will referee the first two games.

Lott Quits After Three-Hour 65-Game Tilt With Stoefen

ATLANTA, Ga., March 31 (AP)—After a series of statements, changed plans and new statements, it appeared last night that Lester R. Stoefen, tall University of Southern California tennis star, would meet Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr. of Atlanta today in the final of the Atlanta Biltmore invitation tennis tournament.

The statements started yesterday at the end of a weary three-hour 65-game match Stoefen and Lott were playing in the semifinals. At the end of the sixty-fifth game Lott threw down his racket and said, "I'm getting too old for this kind of stuff when there's no more than this at stake; let Stoefen have it."

The crowd protested and Lott shouted "I default" and walked off the court.

Later in his hotel he announced he would finish the match today. Stoefen agreed. Earlier the Californian, who ranks No. 3 nationally, had been visibly relieved when Lott defaulted and protested that a five-set match had been too much with no title at stake. Other matches had gone three sets.

Talking it over later Lott and Stoefen said they decided they wouldn't go through with it after all and flipped a coin. Stoefen won—or lost, whichever way it's considered—and said he would play Grant today in the final.

The Stoefen-Lott match went to 13—11 in the first set before Lott won. Stoefen took the second 6—4, dropped the third 6—3 and won the fourth 6—0. The fifth set was at 8—8 when play was broken up.

Grant had a reasonably easy time with Malon Courts of Atlanta after a little wildness and apparent lack of interest early in their clash.

Atlanta Biltmore Invitation Tennis Tournament Singles—Semifinal Round

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, 11—13, 6—4, 3—6, 6—0, 8—8 default.

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, defeated Malon Courts, Atlanta, 6—4, 6—3.

Amusements

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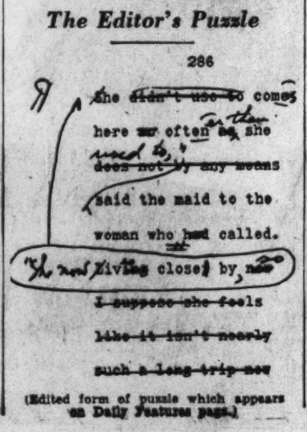
The Editor's Puzzle

286



(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

Records Fall In N. C. Swimming Championship

University of Michigan Favored to Capture Team Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 31—The preliminaries of the National Collegiate Athletic Association swimming championships were completed in the Ohio State University natatorium here last night, producing four new meet records and tying one intercollegiate record. The leading swimmers from more than 30 colleges battled for places in the finals which will be held here tonight.

The University of Michigan, with eight men qualifying in the finals, matched only by the University of Southern California's eight qualifiers, was favored to take the team title. Michigan placed eight men in six events while the Trojans placed their eight men in eight different events.

The United States Naval Academy and Northwestern University placed four men each in the finals, followed by the University of Illinois, University of Iowa, University of Washington, Rutgers College and Yale University with three each. Ohio State University and Springfield College each qualified two men in the finals.

Individual honors for the preliminaries went to Jack Medica '36, University of Washington, who broke two N. C. A. A. marks. His first came in the 1500-meter freestyle event, which he won handily in 19m. 21.1s., breaking the old mark of 20m. 2.2s. made in 1932 by Austin Clapp of Stanford University. His second was in the 440-yard freestyle when he marked up a time of 4m. 51s. to shatter the mark of 4m. 55.6s. set by R. M. Ruddy '32 of Columbia in 1932.

J. R. Gilhula '36, Southern California, broke the N. C. A. A. championship record of Ruddy in his heat which he won in 4m. 54s.

The other N. C. A. A. record to fall was in the 100-yard freestyle when Walter Spence '34, Rutgers, broke his own mark of 52.4s. which he set in 1933 in the event with a time of 51.4s last night. The time also ties the intercollegiate record which Spence set last year. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle (first three in each heat to qualify for semifinals)—First Heat—Won by C. R. Flachmann '35, Illinois; G. J. Ernst '36, Iowa, second; A. H. Kamienski '34, Michigan, third; O. S. Swennes '34, fourth. Time—23.6s.

Second Heat—Won by W. F. Bollinger '36, Northwestern; R. A. Browne '36, Southern California, second; W. J. Wehmeyer '36, Iowa, third; T. S. Dalrymple '35, Michigan, fourth. Time—24.2s.

Third Heat—Won by Gene Fletcher '36, Southern California; T. P. Brick '34, Rutgers, second; Frank Holland '35, Springfield, third; J. G. Sieg '36, Iowa, fourth. Time—24s.

Semifinals (first three in each heat to qualify for finals)—First Heat—Won by C. R. Flachmann '35, Illinois; W. F. Bollinger '36, Northwestern, second; G. J. Ernst '36, Iowa, third; A. H. Kamienski '34, Michigan, fourth. Time—23.9s.

Second Heat—Won by Gene Fletcher '36, Southern California; Frank Holland '35, Springfield, second; T. F. Brick '34, Rutgers, third; T. S. Dalrymple '35, Michigan, fourth. Time—24s.

100-Yard Freestyle (First three in each heat to qualify for finals)—First Heat—Won by C. R. Flachmann '35, Illinois; T. S. Dalrymple '35, Michigan, second; Gene Fletcher '36, Southern California, third; Frank Holland '35, Springfield, fourth. Time—52.8s.

Second Heat—Won by Walter Spence '34, Rutgers; A. R. Highland '34, Northwestern, second; A. C. Jacobsmeyer '36, Iowa, third; A. H. Kamienski '34, Michigan, fourth. Time—51.6s. (New N. C. A. A. record) (Old mark of 52.4s. set by Spence in 1933—also equals intercollegiate record of 51.6s. set by Spence in 1933.)

220-Yard Freestyle (Six Best Times to Qualify for Finals)—First Heat—Won by Jack Medica '36, Washington; J. D. Stevens '35, United States Naval Academy, second; T. A. Wright Jr. '34, Columbia, third; R. F. Corroon '35, Yale, fourth. Time—2m. 16s.

Second Heat—Won by J. R. Gilhula '36, Southern California; A. C. Jacobsmeyer '36, Iowa, second; J. C. Cristy '34, Michigan, third; W. G. Holliday '36, Carnegie Institute of Technology, fourth. Time—2m. 19s.

Third Heat—Won by J. P. Plichta '35, United States Naval Academy; C. R. Flachmann '35, Illinois, second; Robert Figley '36, Ohio State, third; J. L. Elwell '36, Loyola University, Chicago, fourth. Time—2m. 15.8s.—Qualifiers—Stevens, Medica, Plichta, Flachmann, Gilhula, Jacobsmeyer.

440-Yard Freestyle (Best Times to Qualify for Finals)—First Heat—Won by Jack Medica '36, Washington; J. P. Plichta '35, Naval Academy, second; J. D. Stevens '35, Naval Academy, third; J. W. Robertson '36, Michigan, fourth. Time—4m. 51s. (New NCAA record—old record, 4m. 55.6s. held by Ruddy, Columbia, made in 1930.)

Second Heat—Won by J. R. Gilhula '36, Southern California; J. C. Cristy '34, second; B. D. Grove '35, Iowa, third; T. A. Wright Jr. '34, fourth. Time—4m. 54s. (New NCAA record—being eclipsed only by Medica in first heat)—Qualifiers—Stevens, Plichta, Medica, Robertson, Cristy, Gilhula.

150-Yard Backstroke (Six Fastest Times to Qualify for Finals)—First Heat—Won by T. S. Dryadale '34, Michigan; C. W. Pankow, Colgate, second; O. F. Anderson '34, Minnesota, third; P. J. Montgomery '35, Washburn College, fourth. Time—1m. 40.3s.

Second Heat—Won by John Kaye '36, Southern California; Wesley Webb '35, Minnesota, second; Paul Grossman, Case Renner '35); Southern California, second; Springfield, third; Colgate, fourth. Time—3m. 7.8s. Qualifiers—Yale, Northwestern, Minnesota, Springfield, Michigan and Southern California.

1500-Meter Freestyle Finals—Race Run in Two Heats—Best Time is winner—Won by Jack Medica '36, Washington, 19m. 12.1s.; J. C. Cristy '34, Michigan, 19m. 51.9s.; J. D. Stevens '35, Naval Academy, 19m. 51.9s.; J. W. Robertson '36, Michigan, fourth, 21m. 4s.; R. E. Lawrence '36, Michigan, fifth, 21m. 17s.; B. D. Grove '35, Iowa, sixth, 21m. 42.8s.; R. B. Ewell '35, Ohio State, seventh, 21m. 26.6s; J. C. Davis '36, Oklahoma, eighth, 21m. 48.1s.; J. Lewell, Loyola, Chicago, ninth, 22m. 33.4s.; C. E. Silvia, Springfield, tenth, 22m. 33.4s.

School of Applied Science, third; Rowland Clayton, Randolph-Macon College, fourth. Time—1m. 41s.

Third Heat—Won by A. A. Fela '34, Ohio State; J. K. Bowman '34, Lafayette, second; Peter Dix '35, Washington, third; Randall Boyer '34, Carnegie Institute of Technology, fourth. Time—1m. 44.3s. Qualifiers—Drysdale, Pankow, Fela, Dix, Bowman, Kaye.

220-Yard Breaststroke (Six Fastest Times to Qualify for Finals)—First Heat—Won by W. L. Savell Jr. '34, Yale; R. E. Lawrence '36, Michigan, second; Harold White '35, Rutgers, third; W. H. Andre '34, Minnesota, fourth. Time—2m. 32.8s.

Second Heat—Won by D. R. Horn '35, Northwestern; G. W. Colville '35, Ohio State, second; Gordon Warner '36, Southern California, third; W. J. Wehmeyer '36, Iowa, fourth. Time—2m. 34.4s. (L. E. Rush '34, Minnesota, finished third in second heat but was disqualified for illegal turn).—Qualifiers—White, Savell, Warner, Horn, Colville, Lawrence.

Fancy Diving (six qualifiers for finals)—R. K. Degener '34, Michigan, 155.43 points; Frank Kurtz '36, Southern California, 126.36 points; D. Johnston '36, Michigan, 113.30 points; H. F. Buckingham '35, Yale, 103.30 points; R. S. Flocco '34, West Chester State, 101.74 points.

300-Yard Medley Relay (Six Best Times Qualify for Finals)—First Heat—Won by Yale (N. D. Hoyt '36, W. L. Savell Jr. '34, D. L. Livingston '35), Northwestern, second; Minnesota, third. Time—3m. 5.2s. (New N. C. A. A. championship record—old mark of 3m. 5.4s. held by Northwestern—(Bernard Hahn '34, D. R. Horn '35 and A. R. Highland '34, set in 1933.)

Second Heat—Won by Michigan (T. S. Drysdale '35, R. E. Lawrence '36, R. J.

Football to Have Smaller Short Axis Circumference

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—A change in the specifications of the football for 1934, decreasing the circumference and making it easier to handle and forward pass, was announced yesterday by the National Rules Committee, through Secretary William S. Langford.

The short axis circumference has been reduced from the old measurement range of 22-22½ inch to 21¼-21½. No change was made in the other specifications as to weight, air pressure, general shape, or the long axis circumference.

"We discovered last fall," Langford said in explanation, "that various schools and one important conference were ordering balls of smaller circumference than the specifications provided.

"A nation-wide canvas of coaches and athletic directors was made, and we found a popular desire for a change in the ball. The new specification seemed to meet the majority's wishes.

"This is the first change since 1931 when we made slight alterations in both the long and short axis circumference and set definite limits on the pressure. Previously we merely specified the weight and that the ball be 'tightly inflated.'

"The change undoubtedly will make the ball easier to grip and aid the forward passer. Whether that was the motive behind the agitation I don't know."

There has been little real change in the ball, Langford said, since the early days of football, the first rule on the subject specifying it should be a "prolate spheroid" of leather with a rubber bladder. With the standardization of play and equipment the present specifications were evolved.

London Tecumsehs Take Hockey Title

International Hockey League Playoffs (Round-Robin Tournament)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
London	5	0	1	20	9	10
Detroit	3	0	2	16	14	6
Buffalo	2	0	3	12	14	4
Syracuse	0	0	4	5	16	0

Result March 30

London 4, Detroit 0.

LONDON, Ont., March 31 (AP)—The London Tecumsehs, third place club of the regular season standing, won the 1933-34 International Hockey League championship last night by defeating the Detroit Olympics, 4 to 0, in the deciding play-off game.

The victory was London's fifth in six starts in the double round-robin playoffs, involving four teams. Detroit, which tied Buffalo for first place in the regular season, and was the Tecs' last remaining challenger, has won three games and lost two in the playoffs.

The victory gave the Tecumsehs the F. G. Oke Trophy for the first time since the International League was organized. They formerly held it as Canadian pro-league champions. The summary:

London		Detroit
Pettinger, lw		rw, Saunders
Daley, c		c, Cook
Kendall, rw		lw, Massecar
Pusie, ld		rd, Foster
Holway, rd		ld, Robertson
Stuart, g		g, Cox

Score—London 4, Detroit 0. Goals—Gillie, Ouellette, Brophy, Pettinger for London. Assists—Kendall 2, Daley, Pusie, Gregg for London. Spares—B. Brophy, Gillie, Gregg, Ouellette, W. Mitchell for London; Cooper, Drouillard, Mitchell, Lederman, Nickarz for Detroit. Referees—Ion and McGuire. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Two More Seeded Teams Win in Mixed Doubles

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 31—Two more seeded teams reached the semifinal round of the metropolitan squash racquets mixed doubles championship yesterday at the Heights Casino, but the fourth, Mrs. H. Stuart Green and T. T. Carter of Sleepy Hollow Country Club, failed to get past the sensation of the tournament, Mrs. Rogers Dunn, Junior League, and Archibald G. Thacher Jr., Harvard Club, who just managed to win after the others were at match point in the final game. The score: 17—15, 11—15, 15—11, 7—15, 17—14.

Mrs. William Adams Jr. and Danforth Miller of Rockaway Hunting Club, defeated the young Short Hills team, Eileen Beresford, and E. P. Field Jr. in straight games, 15—9, 15—9, 15—7, while Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, Apawamis Club, and Donald J. Nightingale, University Club, playing much better squash than in their last match, scored over the local team, Mrs. Ramon O. Williams, and W. W. Holden, 15—12, 15—5, 12—15, 15—12.

Wilmerding Reaches Basketball Semifinal

WILLIAMSPORT, Penna., March 31 (AP)—The team from Wilmerding, Penna., last night emerged as a semifinalist in the international Y. M. C. A. basketball tournament by defeating the Negro basket shooters from the 135th Street branch of New York, 37 to 32.

The western Pennsylvanians by downing the New Yorkers, who had emerged with a victory from Thursday night's eliminations, won a place in the semifinal along with Buffalo, N. Y., Williamsport, and Quincy, Mass., who already had qualified.

Oak Park and Peoria, Ill., won consolation round games yesterday. "Red" Kopecky scored 17 points to help Oak Park down Lebanon, Penna., 51 to 47, while Peoria downed Bayonne, N. J., 56 to 35.

Mack Signs Two Players

FORT MYERS, Fla., March 31 (AP)—Connie Mack yesterday began setting his Philadelphia Athletics house in order in preparation for the start of the return trip to the Quaker City. He released one player from the squad taken to the training camp, and signed up two others. Henry Winston, large right-handed pitcher from Raleigh, N. C., signed last September as a free agent, was let go unconditionally. Those signed up are Johnny Wingfield, a utility infielder, and Archie Martin, catcher.

Pinehurst Golf Team Wins

PINEHURST, N. C., March 31 (AP)—For the thirteenth consecutive year the Pinehurst golf team defeated an all-south combination yesterday, 14½ points to 9½. George T. Dunlap Jr., national amateur champion, and Dick Wilson paced Pinehurst to victory in the best-ball matches, which were decided under the Nassau system of scoring. They won all three points from Johnny Dawson, midwestern star, and Ray Lenehan, Providence, R. I., taking the match, 4 and 2.

Cochran Takes First Place In Billiard Play

Defeats Hoppe in International 18.2 Balkline Tourney at Chicago

International 18.2 Professional Balkline Billiard Standing

Player and country	Won	Lost	HR	BG
W. Cochran, U. S.	3	1	156	10
E. C. Hagenlacher, Ger.	2	1	138	13
K. Matsuyama, Japan	2	1	140	18
W. F. Hoppe, U. S.	2	2	114	8
O.C.Morningstar, U.S.A.	0	4	110	..

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 31—Welker Cochran of San Francisco, former champion, defeated W. F. Hoppe of New York, many times a previous title winner, in the international 18.2 balkline billiard championship tournament here last night. The score was 400 to 309 in 10 innings. As a result, Cochran now leads the standing with three games won and one lost. Hoppe's defeat dropped him into fourth place, leaving Eric Hagenlacher of Germany and Kinrey Matsuyama of Japan tied for second honors.

Hoppe won the lag but missed the break shot, Cochran counting 56. Hoppe overtook his opponent in the fourth frame after scoring 112, his high of the game, to lead 120 to 117. Aided by runs of 41, 20, 39, and 32 he remained out in front until the final half of the ninth inning. Here the Californian gathered his best of the night, 120, to take the lead at 289 to 265. Hoppe's final attempt netted him 4 billiards, while Cochran secured his victory with an unfinished run of 111. The score by innings:

Welker Cochran—56 35 0 26 23 5 1 23 120 111—400. High run—120. Innings—10.

W. F. Hoppe—0 5 3 112 41 20 39 32 13 44 —309. High run—112. Innings—10.

In the afternoon, Kinrey Matsuyama, Japanese star, threw the tourney into a four-way tie when he defeated Ora C. Morningstar of San Diego, Calif., by the close score of 400 to 300. It was the longest game of the tournament, requiring 23 innings, as well as a little over three hours in time.

It was at the same time one of the most interesting. Twice the loser held the lead. He led, 63 to 20, at the end of the first three innings, but dropped behind in the next frame when the diminutive Japanese scored his high run of 76. The Californian, a former champion, again took the lead at 210 to 182 when he scored his best of the afternoon, a 105, in the eleventh inning. The score by innings:

Kinrey Matsuyama—4 4 12 76 4 5 8 19 8 1 41 1 5 2 36 0 24 41 15 1 0 31 62—400. High run—76. Innings—23.

O. C. Morningstar—36 25 2 5 0 28 3 1 3 3 105 18 0 9 0 1 0 5 0 12 1 14 25 5—300. High run—105. Innings—23.

Three Changes In Five-Man Leaders

American Bowling Congress Leaders

Individual

Jerry J. Vidro, Grand Rapids	721
Glenn Evans, Canton	705
Gregg Griffo, Syracuse	702
Riley Gamboe, Bloomington, Ill.	692
Ralph Marshall, Richmond, Ind.	688

Doubles

Lee Foster-Lou Dumar, Highland Park, Mich.	1303
A. D. Priebe-J. J. Schwartz, St. Paul	1277
Ray Ziegler-Eddie Henermann, St Louis	1275
Leo Pflum-Otto Petus, Springfield	1269
Ed. Wilke-Knute Anderson, Moline	1265

All Events

Fred Weber, Milwaukee	1954
John White, Sioux City, Iowa	1926
Edward Willkie, Moline	1924
Riley Gamboe, Bloomington	1918
Peter Butler, Chicago	1905

Five-Man Event

Employers' Mutual, Milwaukee	3032
Blatz Old Hedelberg, Milwaukee	3014
Schlitz, Milwaukee	2993
Birk Bros., Chicago	2948
Husting Printing, Milwaukee	2946

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., March 31—Gilbert Zunker and Frank Benkovic, who scored a tremendous 1415 doubles total in setting an all-time American Bowling Congress record last year at Columbus, Ohio, will compete in the national pin tournament here today. The Milwauke aces will not team together, however, Benkovic is paired with Charley Daw, with whom he won the title in 1932 at Detroit. Zunker will roll with Henry Marino, former ABC and national match champion.

Three changes occurred among the five-man event pace-setters last night. Blatz Old Hedelberg, and Schlitz Pure Beers both Milwaukee squads, rolled into second and third places, respectively with totals of 3014 and 2993. Birk Brothers, who won the championship back in 1917, scored 2948 for fourth place.

Friday's doubles and singles card was the first in 10 days that did not produce a change in either doubles, singles or all-events divisions.

Over the Net

LONGWOOD Covered Courts instructor, Ralph E. Chambers, closed his winter season there this afternoon when he left by automobile for West Point, N. Y., to coach the United States Military Academy tennis team for the second year. At the end of the Army schedule Chambers will motor back to his home in Needham and then take over his new position as professional at Longwood Cricket Club about June 4.

Helen Hull Jacobs of California, the United States singles champion, who has spent her first winter in the east with friends in Melrose, Mass., and practiced and played a lot at the Longwood Covered Courts with Ralph Chambers and others, leaves for Milan in a few weeks. Miss Jacobs plans to play in several countries abroad in preparation for the Wimbledon championships. So far this year Miss Jacobs has won singles title of Jamaica, where she defeated Dorothy E. Round of Dudley, England, and captured the New England indoor mixed doubles championship with Malcolm T. Hill of Waban.

No Rules Changes in View

ATLANTA, Ga., March 31 (AP)—The present rules of basketball will probably continue in force for another year so far as the men who teach it to college teams of the country are concerned. Leading members of the National Basketball Coaches' Association expressed the opinion that no rules changes would be recommended by the coaches in their final session here today. A number of changes which would materially alter the game have been offered during the three-day convention here, but coaches feel members of the association will not vote to recommend them to the national rules committee. The general opinion seems to be that the game is fine as it is now and that there is no reason for changing it.

College Baseball Results

Illinois 9, Ohio 2.
Illinois Wesleyan 3, Missouri 0.
North Carolina 8, Washington & Lee 2.
Fauver 4, Princeton 2.
Springfield 7, Bridgewater 6.
University Club 8, Presbyterian 4.

Ireland Loses To Welsh Rugby Team In Internationals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWANSEA, Wales—An utterly wrong impression of the run of the play is given by the score of 13 points to love by which Wales beat Ireland here recently in the last match but one, of the 1933-34 international Rugby Football tournament. The Welshmen were in the ascendency for less than 10 minutes near the end of the second half, and in that brief space of time they collected two goals and a try. Up to then the exchanges had been slightly in Ireland's favor. On three occasions, indeed, the visitors had come within inches of scoring. Wales, on the other hand, had seldom penetrated beyond the Irish 25-yard line.

Ireland had introduced some new players behind the scrum, where there has been a decided Irish weakness this season, and the experiments were a great success. A. Bailey, a new center-threequarter who is still in his teens, gave promise of big things to come, and D. J. Langan was very safe at fullback.

C. W. Jones, the Welsh flyhalf, was the man of the match. He opened the play out cleverly, made some brilliant runs on his own and kicked judiciously for touch.

Between the rival forwards there was not very much to choose. If the Irish were more formidable in the loose, the Welsh were better together in the set scrummages.

Wales's first try was engineered by the fullback, V. G. J. Jenkins, who can play well, also, as a center-threequarter. People of his type are likely to do unexpected things if the opportunity occurs, just as Jenkins did here when he caught the ball in his own "25" area and darted straight up the middle of the field. At precisely the right moment he put J. I. Rees in possession and the latter ran close up to the Irish fullback before he passed to A. Bassett, the wing threequarter. A crashing tackle brought Bassett to the grass and the ball rolled from his grasp. Then Jenkins came into the picture again. He had had the foresight to follow up in the wake of his three-quarters, and, pouncing on the ball, dashed across the line for a try which he subsequently converted into a goal with a splendid kick from a difficult angle.

Good "backing up" was responsible, too, for Wales's second try, A. Fear, an effective winging forward, cropped up just when required and forced his way over the line after Rees had been brought down. The third try was a brilliant affair in which Jones cut through like lightning and gave B. T. V. Cowey an opportunity to show his speed down the touch line. Jenkins converted this try with another great kick.

With this game, Ireland and Wales completed their engagements in the international tournament. Wales had previously defeated Scotland by 13 points to 6 and lost to England by 9 to 0; while Ireland had lost to England by 13 to 3 and to Scotland by 16 to 9.

Canadian-U. S. Amateur Hockey Series Planned

TORONTO, March 31 (AP)—The Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, at its opening sessions yesterday, confirmed negotiations between officials of the United States Amateur Athletic Union and Frank C. Greenleaf, president of the C. A. H. A. for a Canadian-United States series annually for the North American hockey title.

The series was confirmed for only two years and it was understood that the question of making permanent arrangements would be brought up at the next annual meeting.

According to the plan submitted, the country in which the series is played will take all the gate receipts and pay the expenses of the visiting team. The games this year will be at Toronto and in the United States in 1935. Members of the United States team must be citizens of that country.

The Detroit White Stars, United States champions, will play the winner of the Moncton-Fort William series at Toronto April 7, 9 and 11.

Tulsa Business College Women Win A. A. U. Title

WICHITA, Kan., March 31 (AP)—Tulsa Business College took the official Women's Amateur Athletic Union of the United States basketball title here last night with a decisive 32-to-22 triumph over the Cardinals of Oklahoma City University who won the championship in 1932 and 1933 while representing Oklahoma Presbyterian College for Women at Durant.

The Spencer Coal quintet from Chicago won the "tomboy" championship in the tournament here last night by defeating the Shaw-Stephens team from Maplewood, Mo., 28 to 19, in a hotly-contested final game governed by men's rules.

Rallying late as they did Thursday night in beating the Chicago Ricketts in the semifinals, the Spencers tied up the count at 12 early in the third quarter.

Anna Goldstein sank two free throws five minutes before the end, giving the Spencers an 18 to 15 margin and collaborated with Fandell in the victory drive.

Claims New Class E Record

MIAMI, Fla., March 31 (AP)—A new American and world speed record of 38.84 miles an hour for Class E stock runabout motorboats was claimed today by Paul Prigg of Miami. Timed by C. F. Chapman, referee and secretary of the American Powerboat Association, Prigg drove a boat of his own design over a government-surveyed mile course in 1m. 33⅕s. A record of 35.19 miles an hour was sent July 2, 1933, at Havre de Grace, Md., by W. T. Gibbs'

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Restoration Revival

By HAROLD HOBSON

London

A VIRTUE of Mr. Tyrone Guthrie's work as producer at the Old Vic and Sadler's Wells this season has been that he has seen plays whole. With such players as Mr. Charles Laughton, Miss Flora Robson and Miss Athene Seyler in his regular company, he has every temptation to think of plays in terms of star parts and telling points. But he has been resolute in treating them as artistic unities.

To obtain complete unity of effect, controlling the entire performance so as to convey the single final impression which the whole work has made upon himself, Mr. Guthrie has several times done some apparently extraordinary things. In "Twelfth Night," for example, he gave the part of Feste, who sings three of the most exquisite songs in Shakespeare, to a player who cannot sing at all; in "The Tempest" he cast Mr. Charles Laughton for Prospero, a rôle that calls only for fine speaking of verse, when speaking verse finely is the one thing that Mr. Laughton, for all his talents, cannot do, and in the same play he gave to his leading woman, Miss Robson, the part of Juno, a part so small and meaningless that most people do not even recollect that it occurs in "The Tempest." Yet all these oddities of casting, and many other things almost as curious at the first view, have been justified by results; for Mr. Guthrie has seen and seized a unity in plays which to most producers are merely a jumble of episodes and incidents.

* * *

It is therefore surprising that "Love for Love," the Congreve comedy revived at Sadler's Wells, does not achieve this unity. Brilliant and amusing it certainly is, and decorated with several performances of more than average merit, but it does not succeed in conveying a unity of effect. It is a play of episodes, from which some might be taken away, and others added, without much affecting the evening's enjoyment. In judging the play, we find ourselves instinctively picking out one incident, such as the scene in which Sir Sampson Legend boasts to Foresight that he knows the length of the Emperor of China's foot, and preferring it to another, such, for example, as that in which Mrs. Frail and Mrs. Foresight catch each other out over the gold bodkin; we do not see the play as a fusion of characterization and event into a single whole. This is a defect in "Love for Love"; and one for which Congreve is more responsible than Mr. Guthrie.

Nevertheless, the piece is a sparkling and unflagging entertainment. According to modern standards, it is in many places extremely coarse; but useful criticism is rarely written in terms of moral indignation, and it is more sensible to inquire what are the qualities that have preserved the freshness of the play for more than 200 years than to attach undue importance to its sporadic license of phrase and action; for it is quite certain that "Love for Love" continues to hold the stage by virtue of its many merits, and not because of neglect of modern taste.

* * *

The first of these merits is its wit; one doubts very much whether the quips and jokes of Mr. Bernard Shaw and Mr. Noel Coward will display a vitality to rival that of Congreve's two centuries hence. The second is the exquisite quality of his glittering style. Even in burlesque, Congreve can put into the mouth of a ridiculous character like Foresight phrases of amazing beauty. This old man, looking into a mirror, and acting all the time like a buffoon, observes, "The roses of those cheeks have been gathered many years." In all the speeches of Marchbanks in "Candida" there is not a single sentence as poetic as that.

Congreve is a satirist; and like all satirists, he is acutely conscious of the mud beneath his feet; but, unlike Wycherley, he is not conscious of this and nothing else. Even the mud catches now and again a faint glimmer of the stars. And when it does, there hangs around Congreve's "Love for Love" a light melancholy that occasionally throws one's thoughts forward to Thackeray. "Never let us know one another better," says Angelica to Valentine; "for the pleasure of a masquerade is done, when we come to show our faces" "Love for Love" differs from the Restoration comedies not written by Congreve in this, that it is always hinting at a world where finer living may make joy less transient.

In this play the company excels itself. Mr. Laughton's Tattle is a clever and amusing portrait, with every line and every light and shade absolutely right. Miss Elsa Lanchester's Prue, a country girl who finds that the town has little to teach her that she does not know already, is also extremely diverting, though perhaps she would do well to pay some attention to Mark Lemon's advice to George du Maurier, not to bother too much about being funny.

But the most striking success of the evening is a family affair, for Sir Sampson, Ben and Valentine Legend are all played by members of the Livesey family—Sam, Roger and Barrie. And very finely played, too. If anyone in London has ever thought the old-fashioned devices of asides tedious and absurd, let him watch what rich humor Mr. Sam Livesey can get out of them, and then blame the actors and not the author when they turn out dull. Mr. Roger Livesey has long been a great favorite of Old Vic and Sadler's Wells audiences, and in "Love for Love" he reveals an unsuspected aspect of his skill, for he gives a turn of trick dancing and acrobatics that would not disgrace a music hall entertainer. Mr. Barrie Livesey talks somewhat too fast, and does not make the most of his fine speech on woman in the second act, but in the mock madness scene he is most effective, and aids Sir Sampson nobly to achieve the most hilarious impression of the entire play.

Sadler's Wells Theater—"Love for Love," by William Congreve, revived by Tyrone Guthrie, March 6, 1934.

'Magnolia Street'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

MR. THORNTON WILDER has much to answer for. Many of the most ponderous of recent entertainments probably would never have existed but for him. "Dinner at Eight" is implied in "Grand Hotel"; and the site of "Grand Hotel" cannot be far from "The Bridge of San Luis Rey." "Magnolia Street" also owes something to the same inspiration. But it is much nearer to "The Bridge" in artistic and dramatic merit than it is to the others. Unlike them, it is not a heterogeneous collection of short stories about people who have nothing more in common than the fortuitous circumstance of being gathered together in the same place. It is unified by a central theme—the pity of the hatred, envy and contempt that seethes and foments between the Christians and the Jews who live on opposite sides of the same street in Doomington.

We suppose Doomington to be Manchester, since Mr. Winberg chooses it as the best place in England in which to sell waterproofs; and the supposition is confirmed by the fact that several members of Mr. Cochran's immense cast make efforts (in some cases more heroic than successful) to speak with a north country accent.

"Magnolia Street" overflows with life, with the inexhaustible and restless vitality of a monstrous ant hill. In Mr. Tawnie's public house and Mrs. Poyser's shop pass and re-pass dozens of men, women and children, all of them, nearly all the time, acutely conscious of religious differences. At one corner of the street, in shirt-sleeved ease, is Mr. Tawnie himself, companioned by his fat and amiable wife; there are the strident Mrs. Derricks, drunkenly screaming during the war that all Germans are spies; the aloof Mary Cooper, gazing through her genteel bow windows in almost physical horror at the Jews over the way; Wilfred Derricks, the music hall entertainer, who, in straw hat and Eton jacket, looks, at 30, about 14; John Cooper, home on leave from the Merchant Service, who, with Mr. Tawnie, is the only one of the Gentiles to keep a level head in this heaving maelstrom of humanity.

* * *

On the other side are Mr. Billig, the silk-hatted, morning-coated marriage broker, who finds wives for all his friends in return for a small commission; Bella Winberg, the pretty Jewess who is looking for a millionaire, and eventually finds him in New York; the gray-bearded Rabbi Shulman, and his little son, Micky, who, before the war, is already demonstrating at the expense of youthful Gentiles the pugilistic skill, which, by the end of the play, is to make him lightweight champion of the world; Max Emanuel, vaguely talking and aspiring toward the day when everybody in Magnolia Street will live together in amity and content, and Rose Berman, whose thwarted love affair with John Cooper is the main anecdote of the story.

The play is in three acts, before, during and after the war. The religious hatred of the pre-war period culminates in a magnificently staged general fight at the end of the first act; in the second act some sort of friendliness develops, all having so much hatred for the Germans that they have none to spare for those nearer home; and at the climax of the play at least a partial setting aside of ancient enmities is brought about by the long-delayed betrothal of Rose and John, unpopular as the alliance still is with many people on both sides of the street.

* * *

At times one feels that this central anecdote is not ideally well chosen as an illustration of the play's theme. To equate religious antagonism absolutely with the general feeling that the marriage of these two young people is unwise is not altogether convincing. The abolition of the former does not necessarily imply the abolition of the latter. The assumption that the closest of human relationships can be happily based on complete disagreement in fundamental religious and social outlooks requires, to say the least, somewhat more detailed defense than is given to it in this dramatized version of "Magnolia Street"; and it is to be noted that the play gives no hint of accommodation on these points.

But this is not an objection which is likely to seem particularly insistent during the actual performance, which affords one of the most enjoyable, amusing and at times beautiful entertainments now to be seen in London. Komisarjevsky has directed the large company with even more than his usual skill, and his settings are very happy. Mr. Colin Keith-Johnston in the rôle of John Cooper sheds some of his customary brusqueness, and the result gives no grounds for regret; Mr. Frank Pettingell, as the tolerant innkeeper, hits the bull's-eye with ease, as he always does in character parts; and Miss Phyllis Konstam gives a very moving performance as Rose Berman.

Adelphi Theater—"Magnolia Street," a play in three acts based on the novel by Louis Golding; the play directed and the settings designed by Komisarjevsky; produced by Charles B. Cochran, March 8, 1934.

H. H.

CHAN YEN YEN
Chinese Motion Picture Star

The Cinema in China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong

APART from the China of civil wars, apart from the China of famines and floods, there is a China of progress and enterprise.

It is true that the country has remained asleep perhaps too long and in waking it finds its members somewhat stiff, but that does not prevent it from springing into action. Thus, in certain directions, the Chinese people are making progress with giant steps.

The cinema is spreading rapidly in China. For the most part, one sees American and British films. However, for several years now, Chinese companies have been established for producing films. And although the Chinese find scenes of foreign life interesting, they prefer to see scenes of their native life.

One of the biggest companies is the United Photoplay Service, Ltd., which controls nearly all the cinemas in China, including theaters at Peiping, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Canton. It is backed by large capital and is directed by influential Chinese business men. The managing director of this company belongs to a family of high officials.

For several years the United Photoplay Company has been producing Chinese silent and talking pictures. For the most part the productions are after the style of old-fashioned dramas of love and chivalry, but lately a more modern note is to be observed. Sometimes the films last as long as three or four hours and a native interpreter or orator explains the action as it goes along. Programs containing a synopsis, and special film-magazines are provided for patrons.

Recently, Sir Robert Ho Tung of Hong Kong, multi-millionaire philanthropist, has joined the United Photoplay board of directors. The company aims to produce high-class films, to distribute them throughout China and to spread Chinese films in foreign countries, in order to make better known the sentiments or feelings which animate the Chinese people. The producers believe—and not without reason—that the cinema can more faithfully portray the country than can written articles or long discourses.

Musical Acrobatics

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

FOR some time, the economic crisis has been leading Parisian orchestral societies into a very undesirable path. Under pretext of fighting the crisis, they have tried to prick the public curiosity by increasing the number of "stunts" and attractions. It is saddening to observe that their calculation was not altogether inexact. A fine program of orchestral music exercises less power of attraction over the man in the street than the promise of musical acrobatics. So the habit has been cultivated of filling the halls by advertising a more or less sensational "number."

Thus, recently, the Paris Symphony Orchestra engaged Serge Lifar to dance while the orchestra performed the Prelude to "L'Après-midi d'un Faune." And thus also one counts only upon violin or piano virtuosi to bring custom to a hall that the announcement of big classical symphonies or fine modern symphonic poems no longer fills. The indication is, in my opinion, distressing enough. These practices, indeed, bring to our Sunday concerts a heterogeneous audience which does not constitute a solid and comprehensive nucleus of listeners. This new cliéntèle will tend to impose its tastes upon our musical societies. It is needless to insist upon the risk presented by such a trend, which will not be remunerative for long.

The cliéntèle of music lovers should not be attracted only by virtuosity. Otherwise we may return to the days of the Italian theater when the audience turned its back upon the stage during the major part of the performance and carried on an animated conversation, until a famous tenor or a fashionable prima donna came to the front of the stage to sing an air with vocalisations—when it listened with religious attention.

Our big concerts are interpolating rather too many attractions into their programs. The Pasdeloups Concerts were punished for it recently. They billed a popular star from the Casino de Paris—Mme. Marie Dubas, who has an extensive following. The hall was filled, but the appearance of this music-hall attraction aroused vehement protests from part of the audience. Rather lively altercations resulted between the singer and certain members of the public throughout the concert.

Observe that this impatience on the part of the public was unjust, for Mme. Dubas, who has never had the ambition to be a classical singer, has none the less rendered great services to music and musicans by introducing into her popular repertory works by excellent modern composers whom she has thus made known to the masses. She ought therefore to have been welcomed with the greatest deference into musical circles. But the indication must be remembered. One must know where to stop upon this path strewn with ambushes.

Two New American Compositions

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

ERASER dust waiting to be brushed up, fragments of music manuscript at right and at left—Mr. Edgar Varèse.

The whole place spick and span, nothing rag-tag in the environment anywhere—Mr. Joseph Achron.

Two composers; and the difference is, that the one converts his living quarters, or the part that he calls his peculiar own, into a shop, whereas the other, without professional detachment, keeps his in the condition of a formal studio and reception room.

Each, then, has his individual way of doing. Mr. Varèse, being an engineer and a draftsman, stands at a big table and designs a score as he would a viaduct or an office-tower. So, plainly enough, the look of things in a top room of his house in Greenwich Village attests. Another situation, another man; Mr. Achron, being a performer on the violin, perhaps thinks his melodies out with the help of his instrument and plans a work in his head before writing it down; though there is no telling, from the noncommittal appearance of the apartment which he occupies on the West Side of town, just how he does proceed.

* * *

Take them as we find them, they are both engaged on characteristic tasks, Mr. Varèse preparing something for production at the Pan American Association of Composers' meeting at the Town Hall on the night of April 15, and Mr. Achron finishing a concerto for violin and orchestra, to be brought out he knows not yet when or where. They are both modernists, of course; for nobody can do anything musical in these present times without being of the times and up with the times as well.

Still, the two are modernists of very dissimilar mark and pattern. They happen to be, on a certain fundamental point, at the greatest possible variance. Mr. Varèse, for his enterprise, is plotting a symphonic construction, if you like to fancy it so, without use of those instruments usually accounted the most typically orchestral, namely, strings. Mr. Achron, for his undertaking, is completing a piece in which he acknowledges orchestral precedent in all particulars, and in which he goes so far with the strings as to exalt the soprano member of the family to solo honor.

Concerning strings, Mr. Varèse has long been of a mind to dispense with them, if he could possibly find a sonority that would take their place. Many years ago he began to talk of some sort of electric sound-making mechanism that would provide somewhere near an equivalent of the orchestral string tone; and he seems to have got what he hoped for in the invention known as the Therémin. At any rate, for the piece he is now composing he employs a pair of Therémins, the kind that have fingerboard control. The music for them he writes on the two upper staves of his score; and while notes he sets there with pen and ink remain as a rule unchanged, some that he has sketched with pencil on random scraps of ruled paper give evidence of no little rubbing out and revising.

* * *

Then, the strings as a source of harmony, and the violin especially as a fount of melody—Mr. Achron has no more idea of getting rid of them than he has of abandoning the practice of composition itself. To his ear, the strings are not only alive in the twentieth-century ensemble, but they also hold the preëminence there. A they dominate the classic orchestra, so they continue their sway over today's instrumental expression; and as for the solo violin, it holds as exalted a position at this moment as it held when Beethoven was active and was thinking up the themes of his Concerto in D. In regard to labor, Mr. Achron tills the old ground with zeal and diligence. A good outcome, too, and no over-cropping; evidence, indeed, of much plowing under. His concerto, now fully outlined and before long to be completed, may be called an intensive job, moderate in scope. Though what says the code? Is a 25-minute number longer than is desirable for our programs?

To speak a little further of Mr. Varèse's latest (do not say "experiment," for according to his view, no artist ever guesses but always reasons; say rather) exercise, the title of it is "Equatorial." This comes, obviously, from the piece being conceived as a sort of song, or air, for bass voice with text taken from the book, "Legends of Guatemala," by Miguel Angel Asturias. The words are a part of an invocation, understood to have been used in some ceremonial of mountain tribes of the lost Mayan civilization. The accompaniment of "Equatorial," if the word "accompaniment" will serve in modernist discussion, is for organ, trumpets, trombones, piano, two Therémins and various instruments of percussion.

Water Colors by Derain

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

WATER colors and drawings by M. André Derain, on view until April 14 at the Marie Harriman gallery, exemplify what might be called artist's shorthand. By long study of nature, and practice so rigorous that the hand apparently sets down the mental and emotional vision without restrictive guidance, M. Derain spreads upon paper with a free and dashing brush stroke the essentializing forms. He does a tree that is seen almost in full sunshine, and leaves the paper nearly blank where the blare of light is at its greatest, in the center. Parts of the limb structure are revealed in terms of illuminated surfaces that indicate forms and directions. Something like fullness of color is used on the outer edges where the lighting is indirect. In a landscape in which color relations are used throughout the composition M. Derain has isolated the characterizing masses and lines and presented them again pictorially, with no accession of detail. Somewhere between his observation of the scene in nature and its expression on paper incidentals have been eliminated, never to be restored in the resultant picture. The artist attains to depth in these landscapes by indicating the increased amount of light that falls upon the several planes as they recede from the eye.

Kenneth Green's Portraits

Portrait paintings by Mr. Kenneth Green, on view until April 11 at the Ferargil Galleries, bring this young British artist's work to the United States for the first time. Many of his pictures use a frank differentiation of texture between figure and background. Often he uses a looseness of brushwork as a setting for the solidly observed planes of the head and form, providing an easy, forceful presentation of the subject. This style is particularly happy in the rendering of feminine subjects, in which the charm of the individual is echoed in the graciousness of costume. Certainly it is a welcome change from the explicitness that is often lavished upon accessories in portraits. Another pleasant phase of his approach is the attainment in many of his subjects of a listening pose. The effect is that of escape from the self-consciousness that is so difficult to avoid in portraiture. Mr. Green has the courage to paint appearances instead of copying actualities, with the result that he uniformly attains to freedom and casualness of handling without lapsing ever into carelessness on the one hand or niggling on the other. He gave an uncommon amount of consideration to his portrait of Sir George Henschel, it may be presumed, using more time than is usually possible to expect of people in this busy world. The result is an intensity of characterization that draws the visitor repeatedly back to this presentation of the first conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Society of Independent Artists

The eighteenth annual exhibition of the Society of Independent Artists will be held at the Grand Central Palace, New York City, April 13-May 6. Membership payment of $4 permits any person to enter three pictures not over 28 inches in height or width, including frame, or two pictures not more than 50 inches in height or width, including frame, or one picture if its height or width, including frame, exceeds 50 inches. Sculptors may exhibit four works, each with a pedestal. For small sculpture the society will provide tables. Members working in two mediums may reserve extra space by paying double membership fee. Exhibits will be received unpacked April 9 and 10 without submission to jury. There are no prizes.

The Stern Collection

Paintings by Watteau, Greuze and Boucher, and many important signed pieces of eighteenth-century French furniture from the estate of Mrs. Benjamin Stern, are on exhibition at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries, where they will be sold at auction on the afternoons of April 4, 5, 6, 7. First editions and manuscripts from the estate of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Bixby, together with items from other important libraries, are also on view at these galleries, where they will be auctioned on April 4 and 5. The collection includes autograph letters of Presidents of the United States and Robertson's "Charles V" from Washington's library, with his autograph on each title page and his bookplate in each of the four volumes.

New York Gallery Notes

A memorial exhibition of paintings by Charles H. Davis is being held at the Macbeth galleries until April 16.

The Whitney Museum of Art has closed for the season.

The Municipal Art Exhibition at Rockefeller Center was attended by 43,000 persons in three weeks. The following painting purchases were made by the Metropolitan Museum of Art: "Black Flower and Blue Iris," by Miss Georgia O'Keefe; "Street Group," by Mr. Jerome Myers; "Beach at High Tide," by Miss Molly Luce. The Metropolitan also purchased "Storm Stricken," by Mr. George Pearse Ennis, from his exhibition at the Cronin and Lowndes Galleries.

E. C. S.

Motion Picture Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Hollywood is dipping deeply into the past for screen material, with Miss Marlene Dietrich busy on a new Catherine the Great film, Miss Norma Shearer preparing to play Elizabeth Barrett in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," and plans under way for motion picture versions of Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice," Dickens's "David Copperfield," Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," Sheridan's "The School for Scandal" and "The Rivals," Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables," Charlotte Brontë's "Jane Eyre," Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac," Dumas's "The Count of Monte Christo," Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," Irving's "Rip Van Winkle," Kipling's "Kim," Lytton's "The Last Days of Pompeii," Twain's "Joan of Arc" and romances dealing with Marie Antoinette, Pasteur, Napoleon and Benvenuto Cellini.

"The Grasshopper and the Ants," a new Walt Disney Silly Symphony in color, represents the grasshopper as a shiftless fiddler who disdains the ants' life of toiling foresight. He has a theme song, "The World Owes Me a Living," which he sings with shivers and hunger pangs when the leaves begin to fall. The ants take him into their snug harbor, resuscitate him with things from their larder, and he changes his tune to "I Owe the World a Living."

"Field of the Cloth of Gold" is to be the subject of a British film made by the studio that filmed "The Private Life of Henry VIII," with Mr. Charles Laughton at another period in King Henry's life.

Miss Helen Hayes is to play Maggie Wylie in the screen version of Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows," the same part she acted during a long stage run.

Acting That Transcends Types

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

ONE of the sure signs of the continuity of dramatic tradition in the face of motion-picture competition is the eagerness of many of the new generation of players to make the best of their opportunities. Often there is evidence that newcomers are not receiving all possible help that expert stage direction could give, but rarely is a sign of carelessness to be observed among newcomers to the theater. One feels sure that they are developing their talents as best they can, however limited their opportunities may be in a period that is dominated by type casting.

Now and then one of these younger players even triumphs over this typing. Miss Mildred Natwick, for example, is now appearing in "The Wind and the Rain" at the Ritz Theater, her third part in New York this season. As the quietly wise Scottish housekeeper she projects a character unlike in every way the sharp-tongued companion to the prima donna that she played with Miss Blanche Yurka in "Spring in Autumn" last fall. Before that Miss Natwick acted a primly dry survival of Massachusetts Puritanism in "Amourette."

* * *

Seeking out Miss Natwick before a recent matinée we found her to be personally unlike any of the parts we had seen her play. There is in her a warmth and youthfulness that have found no place in the gallery of four slightly faded persons she has acted so variously on Broadway.

Over the mantling color of her cheeks she laid sallow grease paint tints as she talked of finding the mental traits of Mrs. McFie in Mr. Merton Hodge's comedy of Edinburgh student life. She was all for giving credit to Mr. Walter Hart's newer producers are all to be so free of prejudices, the outlook for oncoming players is indeed hopeful. One recalled the varied work that has been done by another younger player of recent emergence—Mr. Sheppard Strudwick, who is now under contract with the Theater Guild.

* * *

When it came time for Miss Natwick to make her entrance we went around front to watch the performance. She came into the room carrying a tray with food—submerged mentally and physically in the mimic part of a woman twice her stage direction and to hints from Mr. Hodge. The play is rich in its implications, she assured us when we complimented her upon making Mr. McFie below stairs a real personage, though he is not seen during the whole evening.

Miss Natwick regards herself as fortunate in encountering three New York managements that have not held her to type acting—a circumstance that is in itself a cause for congratulation. If the own years, the pace of her speech changed, a burr on her tongue; naïve and a little careworn where she had been all keenness during our talk. Mrs. McFie's very way of opening the door no wider than needed to slip grayly in and out, her graceless stride, her preoccupation with simple, homely touches in laying the table, her way of listening to what is being said as if she had never heard just those speeches before—all these and other little character touches contributed to building up a rounded personage.

Miss Natwick is a native of Baltimore who was encouraged to go on the stage by Edith Wynne Matthison. After two years with the National Junior Theater in Washington and the Theater Unit in Baltimore, she made her Broadway début last season in "Carry Nation." She has acted in London.

'Jack Ahoy!'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Ostensibly, Mr. Jack Hulbert's pictures have nothing to do with one another, but actually each film Mr. Hulbert makes is a further episode in the career of the same exuberant young man, who changes his job regularly every 5000 feet, begins every time on the bottom rung of the ladder, and invariably climbs to the top by a method of progression which would inevitably result in anybody else coming a series of croppers. In "Jack's the Boy," this young man was a policeman; in "Love on Wheels," a drapery salesman, and in "Jack Ahoy!" he is an able seaman.

Not, however, an ordinary able seaman. Though always a ranker, Mr. Hulbert is no less regularly a public school ranker, liable to put on full evening dress at a moment's notice. In "Jack Ahoy!" he has been ploughed at Dartmouth for failing to answer questions 2, 5 and 7 ("they were real snorters," he tells us confidentially), and consequently, though a great-grandson of Admiral Ponsonby, who fought at Trafalgar, he is compelled to enter the navy in the humblest possible position.

He immediately falls in love with his admiral's daughter, and this part of the film—especially Mr. Hulbert's curious methods of obtaining the young lady's acquaintance, and his irrepressible manner of greeting every snub as though it were a compliment—is exceedingly good. Only one degree less good is Mr. Hulbert's interview with the admiral himself, an episode that is somewhat spoiled by the rather trite sequence of events that causes Mr. Hulbert to be mistaken for a lunatic. But hereabouts Mr. Alfred Drayton, as the admiral, provides Mr. Hulbert with an excellent foil. Then follow the few dull moments of the film—the section in which the plan of the pirates to trap the admiral in Chinese waters is unfolded.

After this purely temporary setback, "Jack Ahoy!" recovers for a truly magnificent ending, in which Mr. Hulbert, as might be expected, qualifies for promotion by getting the admiral, the young lady and himself trapped in a submarine which is used for target practice by the greater part of the British fleet. A prefatory note to the film states that the Admiralty has given some assistance in the making of the picture, but adds, with official caution, that that august body is "not responsible for the treatment of the situations."

"Jack Ahoy!" a Gaumont-British Picture by Sidney Gilliat and John Orton. Directed by Walter Forde.

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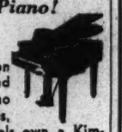
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Financial: Market Quotations

Isolated Firm Spots Feature Stock Trading

Some Ordinarily Inactive Issues Attract Market Attention

By Forrest Price

It was sort of a specialized market. Stocks moved irregularly higher, but the old-time leaders modestly stayed in the background. The close was firm.

Attention was directed to a few usually inactive issues because of their persistently forward trend.

New highs for the year were recorded by Texas Pacific Land Trust, Servel, Sperry, Reis, Wilson A, Kresge, Spiegel May Stern and Cannon Mills.

Aviation Corp. was comparatively active. The sale of a 20,000-share block of Sperry Corp. at the opening was sufficient to excite some comment.

The shares of American Smelting and U. S. Smelting were in good demand at higher prices. Likewise Bethlehem Steel.

Fractional improvement was shown by U. S. Steel, General Electric, American Telephone, du Pont, Westinghouse, General Motors and some of the amusement shares.

Total sales were about 700,000 shares.

There was a steady tone in a quiet bond market. High-grade corporate issues and U. S. Governments were firm. Some of the low-priced rails showed moderate improvement. A few corporate issues declined slightly.

Improved growing conditions were responsible for lower wheat prices. Corn reached a new low on the movement. Most of the other commodities markets remained closed today.

There are so many favorable developments in the industrial world that they more than offset the unfavorable influences affecting the securities markets. At least that is offered as the reason for the refusal of the market to go down far and stay down when depressing news comes out.

It is asserted that with nearly half a million steel and electric workers to get a 10 per cent wage rise, increasing the buying power of consumers nearly $4,000,000 a month, and with the large volume of Government expenditures to come in the immediate future business improvement should be greatly accelerated.

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—Stock pointed slowly upward in today's brief session. The principal activity was in a handful of specialties, and it was reported that professionals were busy in a few low-priced issues.

Most of the old-time leaders improved, but they were relatively dull.

Many operators extended yesterday's holiday, and little public participation was apparent. At the same time brokerage house sentiment was still of the inflationary type and offerings, except in some of the utilities, were scarce.

Changes in foreign currency rates were negligible. Foreign exchange trading in the principal European centers was suspended for the Easter holidays.

Last-Minute Buying

There was a last-minute buying rush which put a number of stocks up 1 to around 3 points. There was a demand for steel and metal equities. United States Smelting got up more than 4, Bethlehem Steel 3, United States Steel nearly 2, Allied Chemical 3 and American Locomotive 2.

Issues up fractions to around a point at the finish included Johns-Manville, Chrysler, Montgomery-Ward, Case, Sears-Roebuck, Howe Sound, Noranda, Wilson Company, Armour of Illinois, Union Pacific, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Baldwin and New York Central.

Bonds Drift Narrowly

Bond prices continued to drift within narrow ranges during the short session today, although the market's underlying tone was steady. U. S. Governments had some gains of 1-32d to 3-32s of a point, and a few losses of similar extent. The turnover was small. High grade corporate loans were firm.

While low priced rails moved unevenly, a fair number recorded modest gains. These included Alleghany Corp. issues, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Erie 5s, Milwaukee 5s, Northern Pacific 4s and Southern Railway 4s.

Moderately higher prices were paid also for Chile Copper 5s, Armour & Co. 4½s, National Dairy 5¼s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s. Light Offerings caused some recessions in Great Northern 4½s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Postal Telegraph 5s and Standard Oil of New York 4½s.

Foreign groups showed irregularity under limited dealings. German 5½s and 7s gained about a point each and the former were moderately traded. Improvement in these and other German issues coincided with reports that the State Department had been formally advised that the Reich will pay on April 3 a total of 3,177,125 marks, the major sum to be applied on installments postponed under provisions of the debt agreement covering fixed claims.

Against fractional dips in such issues as Argentine 5s, Belgium 7s, and French 7s, the loans of Canada, Austria and Italy were steady.

Lumber Business Increases

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—Another increase in new business reported by 1349 lumber mills for the week ended March 24 is shown in the National Lumber Manufacturers Association compilations. Orders for the week totaled 213,897,000 feet compared with 206,332,000 feet for the previous week. Production, however, dropped from 210,329,000 feet to 203,899,000 feet while shipments jumped to 186,275,000 feet compared with 180,008,000 feet for the previous week.

New York Bank Statement

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits $308,842,800 (unchanged), total net demand deposits (average) $75,211,000 (increase), time deposits (average) $10,225,000 (increase), clearings week ending today $2,671,836, clearings week ending March 24 $3,344,008,620.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.31	Last Mar.30
11⅞	9⅜		Adams Express	1200	9¾	9¼	9¾	9⅜
24⅝	16	1	Adams Millis	2400	33	32½	33	33⅛
11⅜	7⅜		Addressograph	200	8	8	8	8¼
7⅞	5½		Advance Rumely	900	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
106⅛	93⅜	.3	Air Reduction	100	6	6	6	6⅛
23⅞	19¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	300	95	95	95	94½
5¼	2⅝		Alleghany Corp	4700	22¾	22	22⅜	22⅛
14⅜	8⅛		Allegh pf ww xxx	1900	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
13⅛	5⅜		Alleghany pf ww	900	10¾	9⅝	10⅛	9¾
160⅜	144		Allegh pf ww XL	400	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
23⅝	16½		Allied Chem	1700	183	140½	153	150
45	25	.50f	Allis Chalmers	200	18	16	19	18¾
50⅜	41½	2	Amal Leather pf	100	48½	46½	46½	40
49¾	40	3	Amerada	700	49⅝	48½	48½	48
12⅝	7½		Am Bank Note pf	30	45⅛	45⅛	45½	45½
107⅜	94½	4	Am Beet Sugar	1400	11¼	10½	11¼	10⅝
33⅞	21¼		Am Can	1300	100	99½	99¾	98¼
58½	38¼		Am Car & Fdry	1100	38½	27½	28⅛	27
62½	47		Am Car & F pf	300	48½	47¼	47½	
13¾	7¾		Am Com Alcohol	1400	49⅛	49	49½	48¾
10⅛	7¼		Am & For Pow	900	10	9¾	10	10
10	6⅛		Am & Hyde & L	100	9	9	9	
11	6½		Am Ice	700	9	8¾	9	8⅞
1⅜	⅜		Am International	400	9	8¾	8¾	8⅝
38¾	26¼		Am La France	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	1
37⅜	18		Am Locomotive	1200	34¼	33	34	32
34⅜	21	1½	Am Metal	300	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	23⅝
12¼	8⅞		Am News	10	31⅛	31½	31½	
26¼	12⅞	1½	Am Power & Lt	400	9	8⅞	9	9¼
29⅞	13⅜	1½	Am P&L 5% pf	100	18	15	19	19
17⅝	13¾		Am P&L 6% pf	100	23¼	22½	23⅛	14⅜
117½	111½	7	Am Radiator	1900	15⅛	14½	15	
28⅛	17¼		Am Radiator pf	30	117½	117½	117½	
51¼	40¼		Am Rolling Mill	2700	23⅞	23½	23⅝	23⅜
116	100		Am Smelt & Ref	9100	45⅛	43⅝	45¼	44
26½	19		Am Smelt & R pf	200	116	115	115	
81	68	2	Am Steel Fdries	1200	21¾	20½	21¾	20¾
61	46	2	Am Steel F pf	700	69	69	69	
125⅛	107⅜	9	Am Sugar Ref	100	52	52	52	51½
13	4¾	h	Am Tel & Tel	2900	119⅞	118⅜	119⅛	119
27⅜	16¾	1	Am Type Fndrs	400	9¾	9¾	9¾	
17⅛	11⅜		Am Wat W & E	1000	20⅜	19¾	20⅛	
83¾	61⅝	1¾	Am Woolen	400	14⅜	13¾	14⅜	14¼
17⅜	11		Am Woolen pf	900	72½	71	72⅛	72
14⅞	5¼		Am Writ Pap	400	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3¼
17⅜	13½		Am Writ Pap pf	200	12½	11¾	12½	
92	84	6½	Anaconda Cop	6100	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	14⅞
88	76¼	7	Anchor Cap pf	10	90	90	90	
6⅞	4¼		Armour Del pf	100	85¾	85¾	85¾	
3¼	2¼		Armour Ill A	900	8¼	8	8¼	8⅛
64¼	55		Armour Ill B	400	3	3	3	
9	5		Armour Ill pf	2000	61¼	59⅜	61¾	59⅜
18¼	11⅛		Art Metal Const	70	7	7	7	
27½	22½	.50	Asso Dry Goods	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛
73¾	54		Asso Oil	100	37½	37½	37½	37¼
85½	70½	4.80e	Atchison T&SF	1300	65⅝	64½	65⅛	65⅜
54¼	39		Atchison pf	200	77⅝	77⅜	77⅜	
35¼	28¼	1	Atl Coast Line	400	44½	43⅝	44⅛	44¼
57⅜	47¾	2	Atl Refining	1900	30½	30	30½	30
16⅜	7		Auburn Auto	2400	53⅜	52½	53½	53⅛
59	39½	4	Austin Nichols	200	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	13¼
10¾	5⅝		Austin Nichols A	10	52	52	52	
			Aviation Corp Del	100	8¼	8¼	8⅜	7⅜
			—B—					
16	11		Baldwin Loco	7400	14⅝	13½	14⅛	13½
55	35		Baldwin Loco pf	600	54	52	53	51
34½	22½		Balt & Ohio	1200	28⅝	28	28⅜	28⅝
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	42½	42½	42½	41¾
36	16⅛		Barker Bros pf	10	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
10	7⅝		Barnsdall A	800	8	8	8	8
62½	54	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	61	61	61	
23⅞	16⅞		Belding Hem	200	13	12¾	13	12¾
18	12⅛	1½	Bendix Aviation	4700	19½	19	19¾	18⅝
33¾	26½	.25b	Beneficial Ind Ln	100	47¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
49½	34¾		Best & Co	100	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
82	65¼		Bethlehem Steel	11000	43	40	42⅞	42
16¼	10⅝		Beth Steel pf	100	73½	73½	73½	
63½	55	3	Blaw Knox	1100	14	13⅝	14	
27½	19⅞	1.60	Bohn Alum & Br	400	60¼	60	60¼	
28⅜	20¾		Borden	2000	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜
18⅛	12	.25b	Borg Warner	900	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
38¼	28¼		Bridge Mfg	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
10⅞	7		Brooklyn Man T	400	29	29	29	
9⅜	6⅝		Brunswick Balke	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
7⅝	5⅜		Bucyrus Erie	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅜
5⅜	3⅜		Budd Mfg	100	6¼	6	6¼	5⅝
15⅛	7¾		Budd Wheel	300	6¼	6	6¼	
19⅝	14⅝	.40	Bullard	100	12½	12½	12½	12
37⅛	27⅝	½	Burroughs Add	800	15¾	15⅝	15¾	15½
32¾	21⅞		Bush Terminal	200	3⅜	3	3⅜	
			Byers	900	27	25½	27	25⅝
			—C—					
1⅜	⅞		Calumet & Hecla	100	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝
6⅝	4		Campbell W&C	100	5	5	5	5
15⅞	9½		Canada Dry	300	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛
29⅜	20¼	1	Canadian Pacific	100	26¾	26¾	26⅝	26⅜
18⅛	12⅜		Cannon Mills	6200	17⅝	17	17⅛	16⅝
35½	28½	2	Capital Admin	900	35⅝	35	35½	34⅛
9¾	5⅜		Case Threshg	100	73¼	73¼	73¼	71
86⅜	65⅛		Caterpillar Trac	300	72⅜	71¾	72⅜	71¾
32⅜	22½	.50	Celanese Corp	1300	30¾	30⅜	30¾	29¼
44⅞	32½		Celotex vtc	2400	37	36	37	36¼
3⅛	1¼	h	Celotex Co pf	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
14½	6½	h	Century Ribbon	150	13½	12⅞	13¼	13½
9⅝	7¾		Century Rib pf	300	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	10¾
95	83¼	7	Cerro de Pasco	10	82	82	82	
40¼	31¼		Certain-Teed	9200	36½	35⅞	36	36
7½	3¼		Certain-Teed pf	200	6	6	6	
31	17½		Chesapeake Corp	100	25	25	25	25
46	34	2½	Ches & Ohio	100	41	41	41	40
46⅝	39½	2.80	Chi & Gt West	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
5½	2⅞		Chi & Gt W pf	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
11⅞	6¼		Chi Mil & St P	500	11	11	11	11
8½	4¼		Chi Mil & St P pf	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
9⅞	6¼		Chi & N'western	300	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
6¼	2¾	h	Chi Pneu Tool	1800	13¼	12⅞	13¼	13¼
4⅞	1¼	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	500	8	7½	8	7⅝
14⅞	5¼		Chi RI&P 7%	100	5	5	5	
60⅜	49½	1	Childs Company	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
80	67	6½	Chrysler	8200	53¾	52¾	53⅛	52⅜
2⅛	⅞		City Ice & F pf	10	79	79	79	79
1¼	¾		City Stores	200	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
3	3		City Stores vtc	200	¾	¾	¾	
39⅜	29	1	City Stores A vtc	200	4	4	4	
18⅛	9⅜		Cluett Peabody	600	40½	39	40½	37⅝
28½	18		Colgate-Palm-P	200	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
8¼	3⅝		Collins & Aikman	500	23½	23¼	23½	23⅜
40⅜	27		hColo Fuel & Ir	400	6½	6½	6½	6¼
19¼	11½	.50	Colo & Southern	50	34	34	34	
28⅛	23		Columbia Gas	1300	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜
71	58	2	Columbia Pic vtc	100	28⅞	26⅝	28⅜	26⅜
32	18⅝		Columbian Carb	100	38	38	38	38
50	38	3	Comm Credit	500	68	67	67	
29	23½	1¾	Comm Cred A	500	30½	30	30½	29¾
50	40	2	Comm Cr 7% pf	200	48	47⅞	48	
36¾	26	.60	Comm Inv Tr	20	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
3¾	1¾		Comm Solvents	400	53⅜	52¾	53⅛	53⅜
31¼	23	1.30	Comwlth & So	4500	29	28	29	28¼
47⅛	10⅜	.30b	Congoleum Nairn	4100	23¾	23	23¾	23¾
47⅛	35⅝	3	Consol Film I pf	400	27¾	27½	27½	27½
92⅛	62	5	Consol Gas	800	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15⅝
14⅛	9¾	.28b	Consol Gas pf	2100	38⅝	37⅞	38	38
2½	⅞		Consol Oil	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
10	6½		Consol Textile	4200	12¼	11⅞	12¼	12⅛
4⅛	2⅜		Container A	800	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2⅜	1		Container B	500	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
81½	75	2½	Cont Baking B	200	9½	9½	9½	9½
11⅜	7⅛		ContCan	100	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
34⅞	23⅜	1.20	Cont Dia Fibre	600	78⅜	77⅞	78⅛	77½
22⅜	14⅝		Cont Insurance	100	9½	9½	9½	
20½	16½	.25b	Cont Motors	200	31⅞	30½	31⅛	30½
84½	69¼	3	Corn Products	2500	19¾	19¼	19½	19⅜
144½	135	7	Corn Prod pf	300	72	71	72	71
9⅞	3¾		Coty	200	143	140½	140½	143
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	100	7½	7⅜	7½	
6¼	3⅞		Crosley Radio	100	33¾	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
38⅜	21⅜		Crown Zellerbach	300	14	14	14	13½
9⅞	3½		Crucible Steel	300	54	51⅜	51⅜	53⅛
50¾	37	2½	Cuban Am Sugar	400	32	31½	32	31⅝
23½	13½		Cudahy Packing	400	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7⅝
71	43½	1¼g	Curtis Publishg	200	46¾	46¾	46¾	47
5¼	2½		Curtis Wright	100	22	22	22	21¾
11⅞	5¼		Curtiss-Wright	300	68⅛	68¾	68½	68
84	80¼	7	Curtiss-Wright A	2100	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
			Cushman 7%	900	11⅝	11¼	11½	11
			—D—					
8¼	6	.20b	Davega St	10	11	11	11	
34½	20		Deere & Co	500	28	28	28	28
73½	52		Del & Hudson	200	63	63	63	62
33¾	22½		Del Lack & W	800	27⅝	26¾	27⅜	27
13¼	5¾		Denver R G pf	600	13⅝	11½	12⅞	12
94	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	80	80	80	
40½	32	1.25f	Devoe & Ray A	100	44½	44½	44½	
23	19	1.20f	Dome Mines	100	28¼	28¼	28¼	28⅜
28½	14¼		Dominion Stores	10900	40½	40	40½	40⅛
11⅝	7½		Douglas A	300	22	21½	22	22
103⅞	90⅝	2	Dresser B	2800	23⅜	24⅞	25¾	24½
			du Pont de Nem	3400	95¾	94½	95⅝	94½
			—E—					
12⅝	5½		Eastern Rol Mill	200	10⅜	9¾	10⅜	9¾
93¾	79	3	Eastman Kodak	800	86¾	85½	86¾	86½
133	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	100	132	132	132	
22⅜	13¾	.25b	Eaton Mfg	10	22	20	20⅜	19½
19¼	11⅝		Eitingon Schild	600	20½	20	20	19
31⅝	18½		Elec Auto-Lite	300	16¼	16	16	15⅞
7½	3⅜		Elec Boat	4600	28¾	28¼	28¾	27¾
7⅞	4¼		Elec Pow & Lt	200	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
9¾	4½		Elec Pow & Lt pf	600	7⅞	7¼	7¼	7¼
20¼	14¼	2	Elec Sto Battery	500	15	14½	15	14½
52	46	2	Endicott John pf	100	45	45	45	45
126	120	7	Erie RR	10	124½	124½	124½	124½
24⅞	13⅞		Erie RR 1pf	400	25	25	25	25
14⅝	7⅛	.50	Eureka Vacuum	200	25	25	25	
23⅜	9		Evans Products	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
10¼	4		Exchange Buffet	1200	20¼	19¾	20¼	19¾
				210	10¼	9¾	10¼	10⅛
			—F—					
7¾	4½		Fairbanks pf	10	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
11⅜	7¼		Fed Lt & Trac	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅜
4	1¾		Fed Water Serv	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	
25½	18	.40	Firestone T&R	2200	21½	20⅝	21	20⅝
61½	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	800	59½	58	58½	58
17⅝	9¾		Follansbee B	500	13	12⅜	13	12⅝
22	13		Foster-Wheeler	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅛
17⅜	12¼		Fox Film A	700	15⅞	15	15⅛	14⅝
50⅜	40¾	2	Freeport Texas	400	44¼	43¾	44⅛	42¾
			—G—					
43⅝	33½	1	Gen Am Trans	200	39¼	39	39¼	38½
21⅝	15⅝		Gen Asphalt	300	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
14⅜	11⅛	1	Gen Baking	300	11½	11⅜	11½	11⅜
108½	100½	8	Gen Baking pf	200	111½	111½	111½	111½
10¼	6⅝		Gen Bronze	50	013⅛	102½	102½	103½
12	6		Gen Cable	300	8½	8½	8½	
25	14½		Gen Cable A	1200	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¼
25½	18½	.60	Gen Cable pf	900	11	10½	11	9¾
12⅜	11⅛	.60	Gen Electric	300	22½	21⅝	22¼	21½
36⅞	32¾	1.80	Gen Elec Sp	7800	22¾	21½	22¾	21½
1⅜	⅜		Gen Foods	800	13¼	12½	12¾	12½
19	6¼		Gen Gas & E A	1600	33¾	33¾	33¾	33½
			Gen Gs & E pf	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
81¼	52	.20e	Gen Mot Acc pf	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	300	68½	66¼	66¾	
92	33½	1	Gen Motors	100	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55½
99⅞	39¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	11800	38¼	37⅜	38¼	37⅝
17⅜	10½	.15b	Gen Print Ink	300	99½	99	99½	98⅝
3⅝	1⅜		Gen Realty	60	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	16⅛
23⅜	10½		Gen Refractories	500	23¾	23¼	23¾	23⅜
19½	13¼		Gen Refract ct	200	18⅜	17⅞	18⅜	18¼
12⅛	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	100	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
6⅜	4⅛		Gimbel Bros	800	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛
25	15⅝	1	Glidden	600	5½	5¼	5½	5⅜
9⅛	5½		Gobel (Adolf)	900	24½	24¼	24¾	24½
22⅝	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅛
100	96½	6	Gold Dust pf	7500	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	20
18	12⅝		Goodrich	300	109	109	109	
80½	62		Goodrich pf	800	16¼	15¾	16¼	15½
41⅝	33⅜		Goodyear	700	55	55	55	54⅝
86¼	75	4	Goodyear 1pf	2500	35½	34½	35½	34½
11¾	7		Gotham Silk Hose	100	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	77
13⅝	2¾		Graham Paige	900	9½	9¼	9½	9⅛
8¾	4		Granby	900	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
			Grand Union	800	11¾	11¼	11⅝	11⅞
			Grant (WT)	200	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
			Great Nor pf	800	27⅞	27½	27¾	27¾
		.50b	Great Nor Ore	400	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	13⅞
		2.40	Great West Sug	900	28	27¾	28	
			Guan Sug pf	30	23	23	23	
			Gulf Mobile & N	300	12¼	12¼	13⅛	12¼
			—H—					
			Hahn Dept Sto	1800	7	6¾	7	6¾
			Hall Printing	100	7½	7½	7⅝	7¼
			Hamilton W pf	100	31½	31	31	
		.80b	Harbison Walker	60	31⅛	31	31	
			Hares Bodry	1900	23	22	23	21½
		.8	Hazel Atlas	100	9¼	8¾	8¾	8⅝
			Hercules Motors	200	88	87½	88	
		2	Hercules Powder	100	11⅞	11½	11⅞	
			Holland Furnace	200	68	68	68	68
		.12½b	Hollander	200	7	7	7	6½
			Houdaille Her B	100	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛
		3	Howe Sound	1100	6¾	6	6¾	6⅝
			Hudson & Man	4300	50	48½	49½	48½
			Hudson Motor	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
			Hupp Motors	6600	21⅞	20⅝	21⅜	20⅝
				400	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
			—I—					
			Ill Central	200	31½	31	31½	31⅜
			Ill Central LL	50	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
			Indus Rayon	500	81	78½	81	79
		1½	Ingersoll-Rand	100	66	66	66	66
			Inland Steel	200	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42
			Inspiration Cop	400	5½	5¼	5½	5⅜
			hInterboro RapT	800	8¼	7⅞	8¼	8⅛
			Interlake Iron	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	
			Int Agr Corp	300	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
			Int Business M	400	133½	132	133	133
			Int Carriers	200	10½	10½	10½	10
			Int Cement	200	29½	29½	29⅝	29¼
			Int Harvester	1000	41½	41	41½	
			Int Harvester pf	200	123	123	123	123
			Int Hydroelec	400	7	7	7	7
			Int Nickel	3500	28½	28	28⅛	28½
			Int Print Ink	300	16½	15½	16½	15¼
			Int Salt	100	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
			Int Tel & Tel	5300	14¾	14¼	14⅜	14½
			Interstate Dept S	300	12½	12½	12½	12¾
			—J—					
			Johns Manville	300	57½	55¼	57½	55⅛
			—K—					
		.20b	Kaufmann D St	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	
			Kelly-Springfield	400	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
			Kelly-Sp 6% pf	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅝
		⅛	Kelvinator Corp	4500	20¼	19¾	20¼	19⅝
			Kennecott Corp	7300	19¾	18⅞	19¾	19
		.80	Kresge	3200	20	19¾	19¾	19
			Kresge D S pf	10	106	106	106	
		1f	Kroger Groc & B	1000	30¾	30	30¾	30⅛
			—L—					
		.5	Laclede Gas pf	10	51½	51½	51½	
		.20	Lee Rubber

Financial: News and Comment

Federal Attitude Toward Profits Retards Business

So Says Brookmire, Inc., Demanding Clarification of New-Deal Policies

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 31—Declaring that recovery progresses, but business sentiment lags, Brookmire, Inc., expresses the view, in its current publication, that this is due to the uncertainty of business men regarding government policies—especially the attitude toward profits.

A clarification of the New Deal attitude toward private initiative and profits, in order to assure active cooperation of business men, is necessary for a continuance of the recovery," states the agency.

Besides the profits angle, sentiment has been depressed by other factors including: "The NRA is exerting pressure on business to raise wages at a time when it is struggling to emerge from the depression; security and commodity exchanges are to be subjected to regulation, and the Wagner bill is arousing stiff opposition," it is added.

Attitude Toward Business

Referring to the recent labor controversies, Brookmire states that the full implications of these go beyond the labor question and involve the Government's fundamental attitude toward private business and profits. It continues:

"On the one hand, industry sees that the Government is exerting pressure on it to pay higher wages. On the other hand, such developments as the Federal Trade Commission's criticism of price fixing, etc., allowed by the steel code under the NRA raise the fear that industry will be put in a straight-jacket rather than be allowed to set its house in order and work actively for profits.

"Business sentiment in the past few weeks has been discouraged to the point of leading to inaction, just at a time when vigorous forward-looking action would give the added impetus needed for sustained economic recovery. It is futile to build excess reserves of banks up into the billions of dollars if business men do not feel free to make profits and accordingly are encouraged to seek opportunities for borrowing.

Advocates Promotion

"We have freely given credit to the Administration for many of its policies, and we agree that it is wise to taper off purely relief measures for the unemployed in favor of providing them with permanent jobs; but we also believe that the way to achieve this objective is to promote business activity in every way, particularly by creating conditions favorable to capital expansion.

"It is generally conceded that revival of durable goods industries is needed to restore any semblance of general prosperity. Large surplus funds are available, and potential opportunities for their use exist, but lenders and borrowers alike are disturbed by the many restraints that the Government has imposed. One very timely thing President Roosevelt could do now," it is concluded, "would be to clear away the uncertainties regarding government policies which tend to throttle private initiative."

Commodity Markets Remain Closed Today

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—Although business was resumed today in the country's security and grain markets, most of the commodity exchanges remained closed. Exceptions were the New York Produce Exchange, the dairy and poultry market, silver, foreign exchange, Chicago cotton, Boston wool market, New York potatoes and cabbages, Savannah Naval Stores and federal reports at the various livestock centers.

European markets are closed until Tuesday in observance of the Easter holidays.

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Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank

WOBURN, MASSACHUSETTS

INTEREST BEGINS APR. 7

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

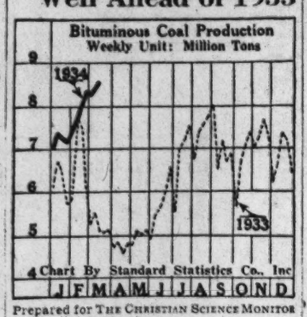
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Apr. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 16
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 2
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	Apr. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 2
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Apr. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20

Bituminous Output Well Ahead of 1933



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BITUMINOUS coal output so far this year has been well ahead of 1933.

It will be noted on the chart that, whereas in 1933 production dropped off 30 per cent from the middle of February to the first of March, this year a gain of 10 per cent was recorded in the similar period.

Retail Sales Reach The Year's Peak As Easter Crowds Buy

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 31—With stores filled all week with crowds which reached the proportions of the best days preceding Christmas, retail sales reached the year's peak, states Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., in its trade review of the week.

"Total sales for the week averaged 10 to 15 per cent higher than for the preceding seven-day period, bringing the total 40 to 70 per cent above the corresponding week of 1933," it says. "When compared with the showing of the week preceding Easter last year, the gain ranges from 25 to 35 per cent."

The agency reminds that the passing of March will bring to an end the period of "phenomenal percentages of gain" over the comparative totals of a year earlier when merchandise movements were practically at a standstill. Starting with April the spread will be narrowed, it is added, as all business indices "will be set alongside the figures recording the abruptly rising volume of both production and distribution."

Regarding the heavy industries, it is reported that the only unfavorable trend in the industrial indices was a small lowering of the operating rate of steel mills from a week earlier. The Dun & Bradstreet Weekly Business Activity Barometer continued unchanged at 66.3 per cent.

U. S. Dollar Higher At $5.12 to Pound

LONDON, March 31 (AP)—The United States dollar, improving from its opening quotation of $5.13 to the pound, closed today at its best figure for the day's trading—$5.12 to the pound. The dollar closed Thursday, the last previous day the exchange market was open here, at $5.12¾ to the pound.

The French franc moved similarly today, appreciating from its opening figure of 78.06 to the pound to 77.84, as compared with Thursday's closing mark of 78.03.

PARIS, March 31 (AP)—The American dollar sold at 15.205 francs (6.576 cents to the franc) today, as contrasted with yesterday's closing quotation of 15.22 francs (6.572 cents).

Pacific Coast Building Rises 45 P. C. in February

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31—Business activity on the Pacific coast during February went forward at a considerably faster pace than that prevailing at this time a year ago, with some lines showing a moderate slackening from the January rate and others increasing over the preceding month, according to the March Business Outlook of the Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Company, San Francisco.

Building permits in California in February increased to a level 45 per cent above February, 1933, as compared with a 24 per cent decrease in January from the like month in the preceding year.

Department store sales rose 11.7 per cent, as compared with a gain of 18.7 per cent in January. February new passenger automobile sales showed a marked pickup over January, contrary to the usual seasonal trend.

Shipping Heavier Through Mobile-Pensacola Canal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala., March 31—The movement of shipping through the Mobile-Pensacola Canal has increased steadily since the opening of the new waterway on Jan. 15. For the two weeks in January, 11 boats of sufficient size to necessitate the opening of the bridges at the highways crossing the canal passed through the new project. In February, 34 made the passage, and in the first seven days of March there were 28 boats.

The placing of light buoys and markers is still going on and increased traffic is expected after the channel has been made safe for night travel.

DOTEN-DUNTON DESK CO.

Distinctive Commercial Furniture

32 FRANKLIN STREET BOSTON

Again Consider Eastern Railway Consolidations

Supreme Court Decision Brings Matter to Attention

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—Eastern railroad executives have begun to pay more attention to the problems involved in consolidations, as a result of the decision of the Supreme Court last week, setting aside an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission directing the Pennsylvania Railroad to divest itself of holdings in the Wabash and Lehigh Valley Railroads.

The decision, which was pleasing to railroad men who want to consolidate various lines, was, however, somewhat tempered by the fact that the eight justices of the court were equally divided, whereas it had been hoped that a clear-cut decision would be rendered and thereby remove all doubt as to the legality of one railroad acquiring the stock of another.

No other divestment suits against railroads are pending, but some companies have been forced to place investments in the hands of trustees and an investigation of the holdings of the New England railroad shares by the Pennroad Corporation and the Pennsylvania has been started.

The Pennsylvania is seeking to have the matter dismissed on the grounds that the two companies cannot be heard in the same proceedings.

Upholding of the right of the Pennsylvania to hold Wabash and Lehigh Valley stocks as investments, affects the plans for distribution of railroads under the proposed eastern consolidation plan. The Pennsylvania is scheduled to receive the Wabash in its system. The Supreme Court decision, therefore, removes all doubt about intermediate steps of segregation, although the receivership of the Wabash complicates plans for retaining control in the reorganization.

Other stocks that have been tied up pending completion of the eastern plan include the Western Maryland, owned by the Baltimore & Ohio, which has placed the shares in escrow following an order of the I. C. C. and the Wheeling & Lake Erie, owned by the "Nickel Plate" which also placed the shares in neutral hands.

Greater Business Activity Despite Labor Troubles

"The advent of spring finds business activity on the upswing although labor troubles and hampering legislation becloud the future outlook, says the First National Bank of Boston in its monthly New England letter. Despite many handicaps, industry is giving a good account of itself as evidenced by the vigorous vitality shown in many lines of activity.

"That the upturn in this country is not accounted for primarily by artificial measures is shown by the fact that recovery is world-wide in scope, and in a number of countries it has been more consistent, although less spectacular, than in the United States.

"World industrial production for 1933 recorded a gain of about 10 per cent over the preceding year, and this is attributed largely to a natural rebound. As in other periods of prolonged depression, the stage had been reached when deflationary forces had practically run their course and heavy accumulated demand stimulated a general upward movement.

"While business for the first quarter has been running substantially above a year ago, comparisons for the next three months will not be so favorable, because of the sharp upturn in industrial activity last year following gold suspension and the threat of inflation.

"Nevertheless, it is believed that the volume of business through the spring months will be well sustained as a result of federal spending and heavy deferred consumed demand, provided, of course, that there are no serious labor difficulties."

Atlanta Utility Offers Bonds Replacing Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., March 31—Atlanta Gas Light Company is notifying holders of the outstanding $4,000,000 of unsecured notes of an offer to exchange the company's general mortgage bonds, 6 per cent sinking fund series, due 1944, for such notes on a par for par basis.

In a letter being mailed to note holders, the company reports that, while its business is generally satisfactory and interest on its entire funded debt has been fully earned and paid, existing conditions make it impossible for the company to provide funds with which to pay the $4,000,000 principal amount of notes outstanding.

The letter states that the new general mortgage bonds will have a direct lien on the property, subject only to the lien of $426,000 outstanding first mortgage bonds, whereas the notes now held are unsecured and are subject to the prior rights of $2,730,000 of mortgage debt.

Good Increase in Illinois Coal Output in February

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 31—Coal production increased in February 357,574 tons over the like month a year ago in Illinois mines, it is announced by James McSherry, director of the State Department of Mines and Minerals. In the 151 mines operated last month, 3,917,817 tons of coal were produced. There were 36,269 men employed, a gain of 455 over February a year ago.

Economist Hits Revenue Bill's Proposed Tax on Foreign Oils

Unjust to Philippines and British Possessions, Says Dr. Warren Persons—Means Retaliatory Measures and Seen as Step Toward Isolation

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 31—The section of the proposed revenue bill, now before the Senate, calling for an excise tax of three cents a pound on coconut oil, vegetable and other oils of foreign origin was strongly criticized by Dr. Warren M. Persons in a special interview today.

The bill, which it is estimated would raise the cost of soap by 50 per cent— it is in soap manufacturing these oils are mostly used—would not help the dairy farmers, as is the alleged aim of the measure, according to Dr. Persons. In fact, he declared, the only interests which would be helped are the refiners of garbage.

Would Hurt Soap Makers

Dr. Persons, a well-known consulting economist, made it clear that the tax—which is an internal excise tax, affecting only manufacturers using the oils—if passed, would mean a 120 per cent ad valorem tax on oils. This would cause such a hardship on soap manufacturers that they might be obliged to use oils extracted from meat market and restaurant scraps and the fats and oils of garbage. Oils from butter or directly from animals are not used in such manufacture.

"The issue has been beclouded," he stated, "and I think the dairy interests have been bambozzled by the garbage interests!"

"I found out in Washington the other day," he continued, "that such states as Massachusetts, New York and Illinois are against the tax, and states like New Hampshire, and certain western and southern states are for it, because they think it will help their butter and dairy interests."

Dr. Persons undertook to sound out opinion on the measure, which passed the House and was recently reported out of the Senate Finance Committee. Replies from telegrams sent to 50 outstanding economists and professors throughout the country showed not one in favor of the tax bill.

President Against It

President Roosevelt has indicated his disapproval of it and at the time of his signing the Philippines Independence Bill, Secretary of War Dern went on record against the measure, which would be devasting to the islands, whence we import our coconut oil.

Secretary Dern declared at that time "we ought not to spoil our fine record in the Philippines through an unjust taxation act at the last minute. An excise tax is equivalent to a tariff and we have no right to apply the tariff to these islands until they become free."

As the burden of this tax would fall upon manufacturers using the oils, it would naturally curtail greatly the importation of such products and undoubtedly lead to retaliatory measures from the countries affected, Dr. Persons pointed out. The chief sources of supply of palm and palm kernel oil are possessions of Great Britain, which would also suffer if the measure is passed.

Referring to the strongly worded criticisms replying to the questionnaire, Dr. Persons read a typical message received from G. B. Roorbach, professor of foreign trade at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, as follows:

Calls It Foolish Taxation

"Unreasonable import duties such as those proposed on coconut oils are to be condemnel as subversive to the best interests of the country and of its people and eventually to the dairy interest itself. It is unjust, foolish and unnecessary taxation."

Dr. Persons added that three other groups—hospitals, charity organizations and consumers—were vehemently opposed to the measure.

He expressed the conviction that this move was illustrative of the way special interests might "dominate legislation to the disadvantage of the general interests of producers and consumers." If the NRA fails, he said, "it will be because such special interests succeed."

"We can have no effective planned economy if the plans are dictated by special interests," he continued. "A planned economy can only be successful if it is an enlightened one in the interests of all of us.

"Such a measure as this is also a big step toward complete isolation, breeding retaliatory legislation abroad and thus making war more likely," he concluded.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The anniversary of President Roosevelt's accession to office was prominently celebrated by all the London newspapers. Warm tributes to his personal qualities and to the improvement in American industrial conditions during the past year were paid even by the most critical of the correspondents.

England on America

London opinion is by no means unanimous about the Roosevelt régime. Comment on every incident ranges from "Didn't I tell you so?" to "Ah, just you wait and see." Nevertheless, in this tangle of views a certain pattern is discernible. No notable defenders can be found for the policy of artificially depreciating the dollar against gold, as a positive device for improving internal conditions. On the other hand, it is generally admitted that the policy has released the brake from plans actually calculated to raise prices and expand trade. It is not the low-valued dollar but the undervalued dollar that comes in for the cold water. Enlightened British opinion wants nothing more than the success of inflation in the United States. The public works program, though hissed by the orthodox, who focus their opera glasses on the backcloth of national debt, finds loud claqueurs among the inflationary economists and bankers of the Keynes-M'Kenna school, and has a multitude of ardent "fans" in the humbler seats.

The NRA

As for the NRA, London has always taken the Blue Eagle with a pinch of salt. The essence of a recovery movement, in a capitalist economy, is that prices (or, in manufacturing industries, turnover) rise faster than costs; hence to raise costs first, in the justifiable hope that they will be later transmuted into purchasing power, is to make recovery more difficult. The capitalist may be an ass, but he does need the carrot of profits in front of his nose; it is no use tying it to his tail. The reduction of working hours must be counted a means rather of long-term reform than of immediate recovery. Having regard to technological improvements, it is the only alternative, in the long run, to a tremendous increase of material production.

We are faced with the same problem here; for whereas the physical volume of production is now as high as before the slump, the number of unemployed is over twice as great. Nevertheless, the choice of more leisure in preference to more things does not necessarily imply that compressing hours will help recovery now. On the contrary. The notorious "lump-of-work" theory, that there exists a certain volume of employment divisible among a greater or less number of workers, is even more fallacious than the "lump-of-wages" theory, that there exists a certain volume of money available for wages, so that the lower hourly wages are, the more people can be employed. The comparison of two untruths, however, is never a very sound method of discovering the truth.

The Exchange Account

The run of the blue chips game must have puzzled Mr. Morgenthau recently. The Exchange Equalization Account has been unmistakably used not to depress but to support the pound against its incipient depreciation in relation to the franc and the dollar. Several plausible reasons have been advanced for the weakness of sterling—the liquidation of forward sales of the dollar, the repayment of money borrowed in France to buy gold for sale to America, the outflow of speculative funds to Wall Street, the attraction of higher interest rates in Paris. Perhaps every one of these forces has played some part. But why have the authorities intervened so vigorously to check the movement? The aim of smoothing out temporary fluctuations in the value of sterling may alone be sufficient explanation, but undoubtedly there is also the fear lest a sharp fall of the pound should bring down the precarious monetary structure of Europe about our ears.

At present, the purchasing power of the franc and of the dollar are flagrantly out of step, while the pound paces uncertainly between them. Obviously it is far better for everybody, since adjustment must be achieved in one way or the other, that prices should rise in the United States, than that they should be ground down further in the gold countries. M. Doumergue is reported to have been told by the economic experts when he formed his Government that he must either devalue or deflate. To which he replied that both courses were economically perilous and politically impossible, and that he would continue in his predecessors' policy of hoping for the best, meanwhile reinforcing France's protective armor.

The Stock Exchange Boom

Sages are telling us that the boom on the London Stock Exchange has gone too far. If by that they mean that buyers are already looking to future prospects rather than to present achievements of the companies most favored, the sages are certainly right. They are right, too, if they mean that the interest structure is at present distorted by the low yield on industrial equities. At opposite ends of the scale, gilt-edged bonds and ordinary shares are exceptionally high priced. The former yield little over 3 per cent, and the market leaders among the latter only about 3½ per cent. In between, first-class preference shares yield 5 per cent and more. Such distortion can obviously only occur when there is a great accumulated fund of money eager for investment, but faced with limited opportunities—the typical conditions, in fact, at the initial stage of economic recovery.

A revival of the new issues market, which now languishes limply, would help to secure a sounder condition in the stock and bond markets generally. There will certainly be some correction of the distortion, and while it is taking place, equity prices may fall again. But if long-term interest rates are to remain permanently at a low level—a thesis that no one has yet convincingly challenged—who dare say that 3½ per cent is too low a yield on the highest grade equities, with a springtime of industrial expansion still before them?

Wavering Course Of Wheat Prices In Week's Trading

Trend Irregularly Lower for Most Part—Looking to Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 31—The course of wheat prices has again been a wavering one this week, with an irregularly downward trend.

Washington developments continue to dominate the grain pits, rather pronounced weakness early in the week being the result of the statement of the President asking for security and commodity exchange control legislation with "teeth" in it.

Later in the week there was a better demand especially for the May delivery, the action of the Senate and House in over-riding the veto by the President in the case of the independent office appropriation bill giving rise to more talk about further radical inflation moves.

The suggestion that radical silver legislation might be put through over presidential opposition had some effect on the market.

Grain Buyers Cautious

Naturally at this time the grain trade is inclined to be cautious on the buying side because of the fear of liquidation. In May wheat the open interest is around 67,500,000 bushel out; on the other hand stocks here available for delivery are less than 1,000,000 bushels at the present time, so there are plenty of arguments in reference to prospective readjustment of the speculative position.

Cash interests late in the week were credited with buying May and selling the deferred months, transferring hedges. These operations hardened the May which again went to a premium over the July. The early week decline also failed to start the stop loss selling that many have looked for.

It appears that there is a strong holding of May wheat bought on the assumption that sooner or later inflation would be a big factor in making a strong market. Important holders do not appear to be willing as yet to relinquish their hold.

Trade has become extremely thin, and shorts find it difficult to cover. With the grain code in effect April 1, with its more stringent margin and trading restrictions, it is possible the market will be extremely dull for a time.

Growing Conditions

So far there has been little real growing weather, and it has not been possible to get much of a line on the crop outlook for winter wheat. Part of the hard wheat area received good rains, but a large part of the territory is still deficient.

Likewise the spring wheat needs generous rains to permit of favorable seeding conditions. The fact that the carry-over would be again fairly heavy next summer, real crop damage appears essential to stimulate much outside buying.

The market is rather immune to the stimulants administered by the Government, and outside business has been growing smaller and smaller.

Cash wheat has firmed relative to the future even with the May moving up, but trade has been small, and flour sales also have dwindled to small proportions.

While in wheat small stocks tend to make a more two-sided position, in corn and oats big local stocks tend to discourage holders, and several times the corn market especially has appeared to be on the verge of heavy liquidation.

Argentine corn news was bullish for a time, but had little effect here, and no export bids appear to have been within working distance. Receipts of corn are still running larger than a year ago, in spite of the claim that about 250,000,000 bushels has been sealed up under the government loan and hog-corn reduction plans. The consumptive demand has not come up to expectations.

Substantial Increase In Bank Clearings

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—Bank clearings for the leading cities of the country totaled $4,382,511,000 in the week ended March 28, according to Dun & Bradstreet. This is an increase of 17.7 per cent over the $3,724,142,000 in the like week a year ago at which time banking operations at many points were on a reduced scale owing to the national holiday.

Clearings in New York City amounted to $2,950,165,000 compared with $2,667,234,000 in the like week last year, an increase of 10.7 per cent.

A majority of the large cities outside of New York also showed a substantial increase over a year ago, including Detroit, where clearings totaled $73,902,000 compared with $7,383,000 last year, an increase of more than 900 per cent, and Portland, where clearings amounted to $28,355,000 compared with $13,621,000, an increase of more than 108 per cent. Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Omaha, Dallas, Atlanta and Kansas City also reported.

Association Handles More Livestock Than in 1932

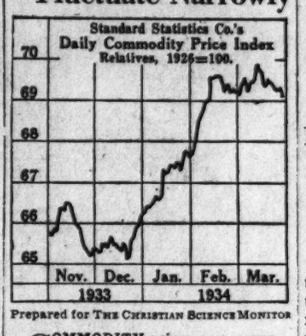
CHICAGO, March 31 (AP)—Stockholders of the National Livestock Marketing Association, coöperative, set up four years ago under the Federal Farm Board, were told at the annual meeting that the organization had handled 1,000,000 more animals last year than in 1932.

The association is the channel through which more than 12 per cent of the country's livestock crop moves to market.

The annual report showed 9,274,396 head had been handled in 1933 and 8,216,147 in 1932.

The subsidiary National Feeder and Finance Corporation has supplied nearly $70,000,000 credit to livestock producers in three years, the report added.

Commodity Prices Fluctuate Narrowly



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COMMODITY prices as a group have fluctuated within narrow limits for the last two months.

Despite the marked hesitation recently prevalent in industrial circles as a result of strike developments, the Standard Statistics daily index has failed to break through the intermediate low point established March 1, and currently stands at 69.1.

Employment Up Sharply Since March of 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 31—In February, 1934, there were 4,592,000 more workers on regular jobs than in March, 1933, when employment was at its lowest point, according to an estimate of the National Industrial Conference Board issued today. The total number of unemployed workers in February, 1934, was 8,610,000, as compared with 13,200,000 in March, 1933, showing a decline of 34.8 per cent.

Since March, 1933, the number of unemployed workers decreased in all industry groups, the decrease being especially marked in manufacturing and mechanical industries, the report says. It adds:

"Workers employed through the Public Works Administration are counted as employed. On Feb. 15, 1934, a total of 288,362 workers were employed on public works projects. The indirect effect of such activities was estimated to have furnished employment in December for 40,000 workers in the fabrication of materials purchased.

"Emergency workers employed under government auspices, usually part time, in lieu of direct unemployment relief, are counted as unemployed. In January, 1934, the Civil Works Administration gave such employment to upwards of 4,000,000 persons. At the end of February this number was reduced to 2,900,000 persons. Of somewhat similar emergency character is the employment provided by the Emergency Conservation Work, which had 317,874 persons on its rolls in December, 1933."

Farmers Being Aided By Debt Adjustment

CHICAGO, March 31—Hundreds of debt-ridden farmers throughout Illinois are being aided by a method of voluntary farm debt adjustment now in full operation, it was stated here by Walter W. McLaughlin, director of the State Department of Agriculture, before the agricultural council of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

"The voluntary farm debt adjustment program," the speaker said, "is intended to help capable farmers who are worthy debtors to retain title to their farms and homes on an equitable basis for their creditors as well as for the debtors themselves.

Declaring that organization of county advisory committees to serve without pay had been completed throughout the State, Mr. McLaughlin said that one county has already held hearings on 150 cases and has brought about friendly settlements in over half of them. Several other counties, he added, have reported from 40 to 60 hearings with a gratifying percentage of adjustments completed.

German Foreign Trade Drop Affects Bank

BERLIN, March 31 (AP)—A decline in German foreign trade was blamed today by the Deutsche Bank und Disconto Gesellschaft for a drop of 107,000,000 marks—approximately $42,800,000—in foreign business.

The decline reported by the bank was from 288,000,000 marks ($115,200,000) to 181,000,000 marks ($72,400,000).

Disappointment awaits the bank's stockholders, who, according to the 1933 annual report, will receive no dividends this year. A general meeting was proposed for the reduction of the capital stock from 144,000,000 to 130,000,000 marks by canceling shares which are in the bank's possession.

World Silver Output Is 13,390,000 Ounces

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—The American Bureau of Metal Statistics estimates world production of silver in February at 13,390,000 fine ounces compared with 14,465,000 in January.

Output in the United States was 1,938,8000 ounces compared with 2,025,000 the previous month. Mexican production is estimated at 5,400,000 ounces, a decrease of 600,000 ounces from January.

99 YEARS of UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS

Cambridge Savings Bank

Harvard Square Cambridge

DEPOSIT BY MAIL

INTEREST BEGINS APR. 2

Business Still On the Upgrade In the Dominion

Report Shows Majority of Industries Very Active—Motor Output Rises

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 31—"The trade situation in Canada continues to give evidence of substantial progress in the great majority of manufacturing and distributing businesses," says the Bank of Montreal in its current review of business, "and brisk Easter trade is confidently awaited by retailers in preparation for which manufacturers and importers have received substantial orders.

"The automobile industry, which affects many others, is in better condition. The output in February was 8571 vehicles, compared with 6904 in January and 3298 in February, 1933.

Mining Operations Up

"Operations in the mining field proceed on an increasing scale. Gold production in Ontario in February was nearly $1,000,000 over that in the like month last year, having a total value of $5,569,210.

"The employment situation has shown healthy recovery from the seasonal contraction of January. An increase of 25,945 in the number at work in the 8463 reporting firms was reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, this being the largest February accession since the record was established in 1921. The main increase was in manufacturing, which accounted for 20,875 additions to the pay rolls.

"February saw a further increase in the upswing of general prices, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, wholesale index number advancing from 70.6 in January to 72.1 (1026-100). Slight losses in certain of the metals and minerals were the only exception to a buoyancy which pervaded all groups of commodities. Canadian farm products were particularly prominent in the rise, advancing from 55.3 to 58.0.

Raw Materials Demand

"Raw materials in general advanced from 61.0 to 62.9, with all sub-groups higher than in the previous month. Producers' goods moved up from 66.8 to 67.8, and consumers' goods from 74.2 to 75.9. Higher prices for food products at retail have concurrently sent up the general cost of living index from 78.7 in January to 79.2 in February.

Construction Awards Advance 42 Per Cent

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 31—This week's engineering contracts at $29,200,000 bring the first quarter total up to $303,046,000 or approximately 42 per cent ahead on dollar volume of the like period last year, according to the weekly report of Engineering News-Record. Both public and private awards are higher this week, $23,856,000 for the former and $5,344,000 for the latter.

Federal work is lower, however, the second lowest week of the year at $2,844,000 it is added, while state and municipal awards at $21,012,000 register the highest week of this year.

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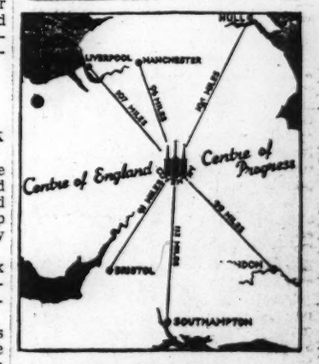

Civic Support Is Assured In Coventry

Coventry City Council is a council of industrialists, fully alive to the commercial needs of the city, and manufacturers who produce in Coventry are definitely assured of industrial and civic support.

Public services in Coventry are under Civic Administration. Cheap coal, water, electricity and gas are readily at hand, and power for trade purposes is supplied at special, reduced rates.

Coventry's atmosphere is more free from smoke pollution than any other manufacturing city. The health of the population is particularly well cared for, and this is reflected in the fact that the death rate is the lowest of any industrial centre in England.

Enquiries to the Development Officer, Council House, Coventry, England.

COVENTRY PRODUCES ALL KINDS OF ELECTRICAL GOODS FURNITURE HOSIERY PACKING CASES WELDING, ETC.

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We are better equipped to take care of your needs in fine piece goods, draperies, ready-made curtains, hosiery, dainty underthings, table linens, bed linens. We appreciate your patronage.

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Canal Plan Revived To Link TVA and Gulf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—By order of the United States War Department, the chief of army engineers at Mobile is to study a proposed canal to link the Tennessee and Tombigbee Rivers. A valuable waterway would thus be opened between the Tennessee Valley at Muscle Shoals and the Gulf of Mexico, proponents claim.

Two previous reports, in 1913 and 1932, said the project was not economically feasible, but proponents now claim, that in view of the potential economic development of the Tennessee River basin under the Tennessee Valley Authority the water route would form an outlet for the area's industrial and agricultural production. It would trim more than 650 miles from the present water route, it is said.

Gen. T. Q. Ashburn, head of the Inland Waterways Corporation, said he believed potential industrial development in the Tennessee Valley made such a canal feasible. He pointed out the Government Barge Line now operating on the Warrior and lower Tombigbee Rivers was making its own way and said he expected business between Birmingham and the Gulf to pick up appreciably this year.

Roads Grow Fast by Aid Of CWA in South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—With 5000 workmen and 300 engineers employed on South Carolina's road-building program under the CWA, work is going forward rapidly.

Mr. Ben M. Sawyer, chief highway commissioner, says the program is gathering impetus with the advent of warmer weather. Contracts aggregating $3,450,000 of the $5,500,000 allotted the State, have been let and plans are under way to award the remainder of the work as soon as possible. Projects already contracted include 332 miles of bituminous surfacing, 12 of paving and nine separate bridge jobs, of which 13 miles of surfacing and three of paving already have been completed. In addition, 122 miles have been based, 56 miles graded for surfacing, and two miles graded for paving.

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"THERE IS ONE
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HATS and GOWNS
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To Fit Every Individuality and Purse.
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Specialized Lubricating Service. Washing and Polishing. Simonizing
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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HELP WANTED—MEN

EXPERT watchmaker for Honolulu; permanent position open for thoroughly proficient man able to repair small wrist watches; prefer European who can meet customers; excellent opportunity for right man. Write EGHOLM JEWELRY CO., 117 S. King St., Honolulu, Hawaii.

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA — Sanatorium or boarding school opportunity; accommodations for 50; central building and cottages, fully furnished and equipped; extensively landscaped grounds in orange grove; $30,000. B. A., 518 Taft Building, Hollywood.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHEF—Present with large eastern hotel; extended experience, European trained, examiner, supervisor, highest references, leading hotels America, Europe, wishes change of position; reserve hotel, club, institution. D-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED food manager seeks position with tea room, restaurant, inn, serving best type cooking. Write Box M-14, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Suites of 1 to 7 rooms, some furnished. Call at 47 Englewood Ave. or phone ASPinwall 8733 by 10 a. m. from 1 to 2 or after 6 p. m.

CAMBRIDGE, 371 Harvard St., near Harvard Sq.—6 and 7-room apts., refrigeration; handy corner location; janitor service; $75 and $80. Supt. on premises or Tel. BEL. 0423-W.

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Small Homelike Apartments
Adjacent to The Mother Church
Moderate Rentals
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AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE, a real home overlooking river; 2 large, beautifully furnished rooms, fireplaces, kitchen, bath, $75 monthly; Christian Scientists preferred. Call or address Apartment 4, 322 West 106th Street, New York City, N. Y.

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Three especially desirable furnished apartments with maid service, 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath.

WINTHROP, MASS.—Furnished apartment; rent reasonable; Christian Scientists preferred; near depot. C. A. MacLEOD, Ocean 2247-W.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by elderly woman, May 1st, 2 unfurnished rooms, kitchenette and bath, in private home, Newton Centre or Chestnut Hill. C-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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About 12,000 sq. ft., two floors and basement; suitable for manufacturing or storage; rent reasonable. Box A-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SILVER Hudson sealskin coat, medium size, nearly new, from one of the best London (Eng.) furriers; very reasonable. Ken. 5982, Boston.

FURNITURE

DISCOUNTS up to 50% on NEW SIMMONS (overstock) Mattresses, coil and box springs, studio beds; French and colonial beds, all sizes; also the finest collection of FURNITURE from wealthy homes and bankrupt stocks at very low prices. LLOYD'S Auction Rooms, 220 East 60th St., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CHAMBERMAID - WAITRESS (white): references required; 2 in family; housewoman employed to assist with dishes and all heavy work. Apply by telephone, Rye 78, at 5:30 evenings, Monday to Thursday inclusive, or write to MRS. WM. FELTON BARRETT, Milton Rd., Rye, New York.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BRONXVILLE (Fleetwood Station)—Opportunity for business man to join our household; room, board and garage available. Write Box M-15, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

BROOKLINE, Coolidge Corner, 9-11 Centre St., Glenna Towers — Comfortably furnished, sunny room, private bath; other rooms with running water; home cooking; porches; private garage; moderate prices. Tel. Longwood 9085.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—A friendly home in private family; quiet, desirable rooms, delicious food. Asp. 8243.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Pleasant room on second floor with board; large piazza; parking or garage. Long. 9034.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush, 335 E. 17th St.—Beautiful room, five windows, detached home, porches, garden; 2 minutes B.M.T. Bu. 2-6305.

OPPORTUNITY for business woman to make fourth member of household with 3 business women and housekeeper; residence on hilltop, surrounded by trees and spacious gardens; 20 minutes from Park Street, Boston; room and board $15 weekly. B-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

1 OR 2 ROOMS, in quaintly designed house, that would have a compelling appeal to anybody that wished to live in a quietly beautiful, artistic environment; friendly home of 3 adults; terms low. Lex. 1114-W (Mass.). A-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay, 74 Westland Ave., Suite 82—Attractive front room overlooking Fenway for 1 or 2; private family; board if desired; reasonable. Commonwealth 0975.

BOSTON, 37 W. Newton St.—$5, $6, $7, $8 week. Tourists $1.00 per person a day with bath. Room here when in Boston. Homelike, cosy.

MEDFORD, MASS.—Suite of 2 rooms connected by French doors in single-family residence with garage; kitchen privileges; best location; 12 minutes' bus service to Sullivan Sq. Tel. Mys. 2294-W

SALESMEN WANTED

PRINTING SALESMAN whose clientele provides exceptionally good yearly earnings can acquire an interest in a printing establishment doing the better class of work; no financial investment required; salary or commission; our staff knows of this advertisement. Write Box B-6, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

WE HAVE a splendid opportunity for a salesman in the vicinity of Weymouth and Braintree selling Chevrolet cars and trucks on straight commission basis; an ambitious man, who will work hard under close supervision, can build up a very profitable business for himself; previous experience in selling cars not necessary. CLARK & TABER, INC., 25 Commercial St., E. Braintree, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AUDITOR, Bookkeeper.—Diversified experience, handling full set books - statements; age 30; married. CHARLES E. NELSON, 975 52nd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED man wants executive position where knowledge of law is an asset. B-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

IN CONNECTICUT—American, married man, wants work as caretaker or driving car for private party; elderly people preferred. Box X-20, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION, refined woman, practical nursing experience, good sewer, trustworthy, best references; in New York City. Write Box K-3, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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5

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Africa, Australia, New Zealand

Union of South Africa

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(Continued)

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(Continued)

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Specialising in Washing, Greasing, Changing Oil, Batteries, Tyres, Auto-Electrical and Mechanical Repairs.
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Daily Features

All Nature

White-Throated Sparrow

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FOLLOWING a successful social season spent in northern Florida and along the Gulf, the white-throated sparrows are now on their way north. From now until the last of April they will be traveling to summer homes in the northern districts of New England, New York, Minnesota, and Canada as far north as the Mackenzie River.

Their nests, built during late May and early June, are generally placed under a low bush, and are constructed of twigs, grass, and mosses. Usually four eggs are laid, grayish-white with blotches of brown and lilac. Only one brood is raised in a season.

The song of the white-throated sparrow is very sweet and has many versions of the "wording." Canadians interpret it: "Swee-ee-t Canada, Can-a-da, Can-a-da"; while the Yankees dig up a New England family name and insert it in the song: "I-I-Pea-bod-y, Pea-bod-y, Pea-bod-y-I."

The quickest way to identify the male Peabody bird is to look for the white throat and the patch of bright yellow extending from bill to eye. The breast is gray and the rest of the underparts white; the crown is blackish brown with a narrow median stripe of white, and another on either side just behind the eyes; upper parts rufous to dark brown with two narrow white bands across the wings. The female is smaller with similar but duller colors.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

286

She didn't use to come
here so often as she
does not by any means
said the maid to the
woman who had called.
Living closer by now
I suppose she feels
like it isn't nearly
such a long trip now

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

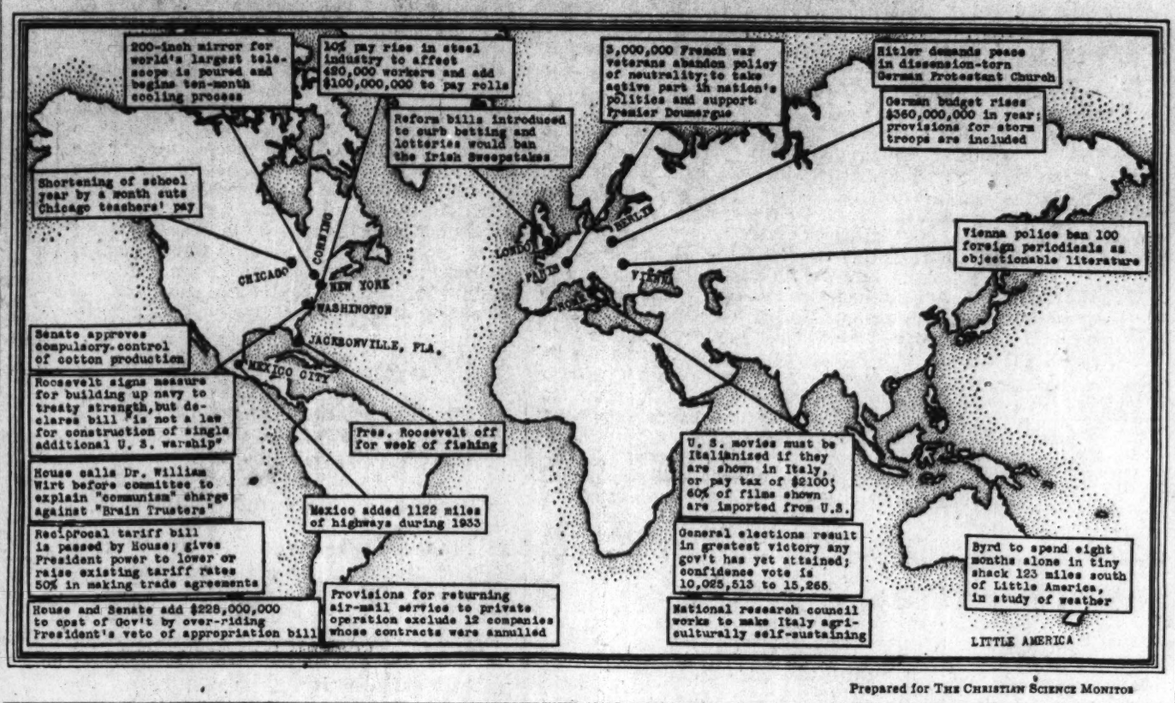
With the Inventors

Baby Gymnasium

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IT LOOKS as if we might raise a generation of athletes if this miniature gymnasium for baby comes into general use. The detachable rod for the pram bears a cushioned rod, so that baby can take out his surplus energy in batting it back and forth. There are also two little pulleys for ambitious young arms to tug at; and the bar provides a place to hold favorite playthings. This is the invention of Lillian Wightman of Hammond, Ind., and boasts U. S. Patent No. 1949594.

World News of the Week at a Glance


200-inch mirror for world's largest telescope is poured and begins ten-month cooling process
10% pay rise in steel industry to affect 480,000 workers and add $100,000,000 to pay rolls
3,000,000 French war veterans abandon policy of neutrality; to take active part in nation's politics and support Premier Doumergue
Hitler demands peace in dissension-torn German Protestant Church
German budget rises $360,000,000 in year; provisions for storm troops are included
Reform bills introduced to curb betting and lotteries would ban the Irish Sweepstakes
Shortening of school year by a month suits Chicago teachers' pay
Vienna police ban 100 foreign periodicals as objectionable literature
Senate approves compulsory control of cotton production
Roosevelt signs measure for building up navy to treaty strength, but declares bill "is not a law for construction of single additional U. S. warship"
Pres. Roosevelt off for week of fishing
House calls Dr. William Wirt before committee to explain "communism" charge against "Brain Trusters"
Mexico added 1122 miles of highways during 1933
U. S. movies must be Italianized if they are shown in Italy, or pay tax of $2100; 60% of films shown are imported from U.S.
Reciprocal tariff bill is passed by House; gives President power to lower or raise existing tariff rates 50% in making trade agreements
General elections result in greatest victory any gov't has yet attained; confidence vote is 10,025,513 to 15,255
Byrd to spend eight months alone in tiny shack 123 miles south of Little America, in study of weather
House and Senate add $228,000,000 to cost of Gov't by over-riding President's veto of appropriation bill
Provisions for returning air-mail service to private operation exclude 12 companies whose contracts were annulled
National research council works to make Italy agriculturally self-sustaining
CHICAGO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
MEXICO CITY
CORK
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
VIENNA
LITTLE AMERICA

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Playhouses

A BUILDING contractor has turned his knowledge of modern homes to profitable use in the making of model doll houses and playhouses. Some are designed in accord with a nursery rhyme; others are of English, of Colonial, of Spanish, or of French design; and in each case every detail is correct. Similar attention is given to the inside finishing, with the result that the play houses are much in demand, and the contractor has made for himself a profitable business.
Mrs. Aileen W. G.

Your Camera

More on Exposure

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

THE quality of the finished picture depends to a great extent on the amount of exposure and the subsequent development of the film. Since most amateurs have their films processed in a commercial shop, nothing they can do will improve the quality of the film in development; but they can at least take responsibility for a fairly accurate exposure.

In films today there is much latitude, in that while a certain definite exposure may be accepted as correct, there are others that will also produce good pictures, provided the departure from the correct is not too pronounced.

If the amateur uses a box camera for snapshots, the largest stop should always be used, except for water, snow, distant landscapes, and beach scenes. With the folding camera having a double lens, one-twenty-fifth of a second with the stop set at F8 will suffice. On the water, at the beach, and for snow, the change should be to one-fiftieth of a second with stop at F22. These exposures will produce good pictures over the entire day with the exception that use is confined to from one hour after sunrise to one hour before sunset.

In deep shade nothing but time exposures will suffice. It will be found that early in the morning and late in the day are the ideal times for making pictures; the shadows are long and add greatly to the picture. The three hours around noon should be avoided because the pictures made during those hours have harsh contrasts and dense, heavy shadows.

The question of exposure is not to be confused with movement of objects. This will be taken up in another article.

What They Say

Prosperity Insurance

"The only way to insure prosperity in the future is to increase wages and reduce hours in proportion to the advance of mechanization."—*Harry Elmer Barnes.*

Simplicity

"Only bring the sun of simplicity to shine on your troubles and they soon melt away."—*Sir Henri Deterding.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

NO MAN is born into the world whose work
Is not born with him; there is always work,
And tools to work withal, for those who will;
And blessed are the horny hands of toil!
—LOWELL.

Reflection

This Reflecting Pool in the Pyrenees Was Snapped at Luchon, France, by W. H. Storer, of Nashville, Tenn., and Wins for Him a Place on the Rolls of the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB. We Trust That the Picture Is Right Side Up.

In Lighter Vein

Board and—

A little boy did errands for a woman, who, baking oatcakes, thought she would give him one as a treat.

She spread one thickly with jam and gave it to him. A little while after the boy returned.

"Thanks for the jam, missus," he said. "There's your board back again."—*Montreal Star.*

A Noisy Noise

The new district visitor was making her first call in a dockside neighborhood.

"This is a very noisy district, Mrs. Smith," she said.

"Yes, ma'am, it is," agreed Mrs. Smith, "and the only time we get any peace is when the ships' sirens drown the noise."—*Montreal Star.*

Aunt Jerry

"So you asked Geraldine to marry you?" asked a man of the other.

"Yes, but I didn't have any luck," replied his friend. "She asked me if I had any prospects."

"Why didn't you tell her about your rich uncle?"

"I did. Geraldine's my aunt now."—*Western Christian Advocate.*

Apt Question

The office boy in the stock exchange telephone box was asked to ring up a certain number, and, as it not infrequently happens, he got the wrong one. "Mr. Woolf here," came the reply.

"Who?" said the boy. "Woolf," replied the wrong number.

"Well, who's afraid of you?" asked the boy.—*Montreal Star.*

The Depression

"Write what you know about the depression we hear so much about," ordered the teacher.

"The depression," wrote little Jimmy, "is a period in which we go without things our parents never had."—*Montreal Star.*

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Titus

OUR information with regard to Titus is surprisingly meager, when compared with the good work which he seems to have accomplished; indeed he is never mentioned in the book of Acts. We first hear of him as a young Gentile who traveled with Paul from Antioch to Jerusalem (Gal. 2:1, 3), and it has been inferred from Paul's reference to him as his "own son" (Tit. 1:4) that he was a personal convert of the Apostle.

We read of Titus at Corinth, walking in the "spirit" and "steps" of Paul (II Cor. 12:18), who calls him his "brother" and was greatly disappointed not to find him at Troas (II Cor. 2:13), but was "comforted" by his meeting with him in Macedonia (7:6). Again, the Apostle refers to Titus as his "partner and fellow-helper" (II Cor. 8:23); moreover, it is evident from Titus 1:5 that they had visited Crete together and that Paul left him there to carry on the work, afterwards writing the "Epistle to Titus" to instruct him with regard to the administration of affairs among the insubordinate inhabitants of the island (Tit. 1:10-12).

According to tradition, Titus became "first bishop of the church of the Cretans" (cf. Hastings' Bible Dictionary, IV, 782 etc.).

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Any more" (Miss A. L. P., who inquires if this expression is used correctly except with a negative)—The expression is also common in subjunctive and interrogative constructions, as: "If there be any more to this, it should be known," and "Is there any more candy?"

Crabb ("English Synonyms") says: "*Some* applies to one particular part in distinction from the rest, *any* to every individual part without distinction. (*Some* think this, and others that. *Any* person can conquer his passions who calls in the aid of religion.) In consequence of this distinction in sense, *some* can only be used in particular affirmative propositions; but *any*, which is equivalent to *all*, may be either in negative, interrogative, or hypothetical propositions. (*Some* say so. Does *any* one believe it? He will not give to *any*.)"

Image—The *a* is as in chaotic; avoid the short *im'-ij*.

Peniel—Preferably with accent on the second syllable, *Pe-ni'-el*.

Evangel—The first *e* is as in create.

Student, illusion, centuries, supremacy—Watch the *u*. Resist the *oo* tendency.

Effect—Each *e* is short.

Inversion—End it *-shun*, not *-zhun*.

Brevities

Springfield Union: An article in an English journal tells how to start an amateur glee club. The real need, however, is an article telling how to stop one.

Montreal Star: One of the hobbies of a popular novelist is gardening. Always thinking of his plots.

Syracuse Post-Standard: We might sum up the events from 1928 to the present as the "dollars to doughnuts" era.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Those Who Love Are Safe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit, Mich.

THREE school-teachers, motoring to a teachers' meeting in a city some distance from home, were hailed on the road by a shabbily-dressed youth, who asked for a "lift." He said he was going to the city for which they were bound, in the hope of finding a job.

During the ride he told a story of prolonged misfortune, which was borne out, in part at least, by his manner and his attire. Sympathetic, his hostesses heard his story; and each contributed a dollar or two each from her own meager purse, to tide him over until he found work. He took the name and address of one of them, explaining that he would return their money later.

Several weeks later, when the incident was all but forgotten, the woman whose address he had taken was surprised to receive a letter from the boy. She was even more surprised to find the money in it. But what surprised her most was the message in the letter itself.

"I was going to hold you up and take your purses and your car," it said. "But you were all so nice to me that I hadn't the heart to do it. I got a job and here is your money.

"P. S. If you don't believe I was all set to rob you, look back of the cushion of the seat I was riding in."

Abandoned there, she found a revolver.

Daily Anecdote

Inspired by a Fly

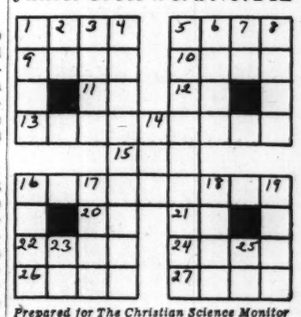
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MUSICIANS have often been indebted to nature for their inspiration. The story is told that Mendelssohn, when he was working on the overture to "Midsummer-Night's Dream," went for a ride in the country with a friend. It was a beautiful summer day and they stopped under a large shade tree to rest.

They were in conversation when there was a "Hush!" A large fly had just then gone buzzing by, and Mendelssohn wanted to hear the sound it produced—gradually dying away.

Then the overture was finished, the composer called his friend's attention to the passage where the violoncello modulates in the chord of the seventh of the descending scale from B minor to F sharp minor. "There, that's the fly that buzzed past us at Schonhauser," said Mendelssohn.

Junior Cross-Word No. 142



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Device for producing light.
5—Beach.
9—At sea.
10—Medley.
11—Jude is in this part of Bible (ab.).
12—Calvin Coolidge was born in this State (ab.).
13—Civil.
15—Over (poetic).
16—Wandered listlessly.
20—Prefix denoting REVERSAL.
21—Keokuk is in southeastern part of this State (ab.).
22—Name of canal connecting Mediterranean and Red Seas.
24—Smile broadly.
26—A former Queen of England.
27—Cape.

Down

1—Secular.
2—While.
3—Bill of fare.
4—Favor.
5—British gold coin.
6—Contralto.
7—Symbol for nickel.
8—Specks.
14—Diminutive of Theodore.
16—Plateau.
17—Name of gulf between Arabia and Africa.
18—Unusual.
19—Snug retreats, as for reading.
23—Prefix signifying NOT.
25—Part of verb TO BE.

(The Solution Appears Elsewhere)

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Winners—Almost*

By CARMACK

There was an Easter Egg Hunt on our lawn this afternoon and oh, Boy! didn't my sniffer come in handy!
SNIFF
SNIFF
I found two dandy colored eggs for the Boss—
And Sponge found one—It was up in a tree—
Naturally we felt quite proud of ourselves—
That is, until Joan came along and told us Tiddlywinks had found four for her—
Now what do you know about that!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

The People's Part in Peace

TO ARMS! The stirring cry is heard once more. Only it is not stirring in the sense that it used to be. At its reverberations the taxpayer stirs uneasily. Why not? Even in the comparatively pacific United States, costs of past wars and present defense are devouring 81 per cent of every federal tax dollar.

The peoples stir uneasily. They can remember that the last time they obeyed the cry more than 8,593,000 sons, brothers, fathers were killed and over 21,219,000 wounded.

But it is not chiefly because of apprehension as regards either their pocketbooks or their persons that the people stir. It is because with the cash and the lives for which they paid for somebody's shouting "To arms" in 1914 they have not been able to buy justice and peace, but only apparent reasons to arm again.

It should not be news to anyone that the world is rearming. The United States, France, Great Britain and Japan—despite individual budget problems of more than ordinary significance—are finding means to pay for fighting ships. Factories are humming with the sinister tune of gun and shell production. Munitions firms are paying fat dividends.

This is not what the people want. If certain of their political and industrial leaders have forgotten the bitter lesson that they professed to have learned such a short time ago, others who gave more have not forgotten. Nor have these others forgotten the betrayals by profiteers, the foul trade that from both sides supplied the enemy with the means of destroying soldiers' bodies. And at the end of it all a "settlement" which, like all settlements won by war, has only laid down new lines of battle.

To talk of dangerous ground ahead is merely to postpone recognition of the fact that we all, Americans, British, French, Japanese, Germans and the smaller countries too, are treading ground underlaid with dynamite, right now. Even the moves of diplomats betray a nervousness, though certain of them—like the negotiations recently set afoot between Italy and the Danubian states, and the French note to Britain indicating a willingness to coöperate to stop the armaments race—are fair auguries.

What can the peoples themselves contribute to these efforts to check the landslip before it becomes an avalanche? Yes, they can educate themselves on the tactics of officeholders who aim to keep their jobs by appealing to the baser elements of nationalistic emotion.

But education is a slow process, and present rearmament policies are in the hands of already elected leaders. And anyhow, there is a sufficiently articulate peace sentiment abroad in the world, which need only unite and become determined and persistent, to make war highly improbable.

Meanwhile every voter can shoulder responsibility for his country's security and peace by making plain to national leaders his demand that they pursue peaceful policies. The method may seem at first glance over-simple. But its effectiveness has recently been illustrated in the United States. Surprise was widely expressed a few months ago at President Roosevelt's readiness to carry through certain ideas in the face of loud criticism from experts and politicians. One day an explanation was vouchsafed: The President was getting 5000 letters a day assuring him of his people's support.

Five thousand letters a day to insure peace should not be too much of a burden on populations which range from 40,000,000 to 120,000,000. Of course, those written by persons with the equipment and time to think out specific suggestions for guiding foreign policy probably will be most helpful to statesmen. But even letters written merely to demand that all avenues to peaceful settlement of present conflicts be thoroughly explored will exert a powerful influence for peace.

Before war becomes impossible, a great change in human thinking will have to take place. Christianity will have to be practiced between individuals before it will be practiced between nations. But while the world is waiting and working for this, it need not leave that other thing undone—the taking of such steps as may be taken now to avoid unnecessary destruction and slaughter.

Simple? History has shown how often the thing simple to do was the right thing.

A Man's Job

THESE are tough times for he-men. Years ago the American Wild West became the center of world sophistication; and now even those gallant gentlemen whose bronchos continued to buck on the screen, if not on the prairie, apparently will have to seek some less virile occupation, for the chief film company specializing in cowboy entertainments recently announced that it will make no more.

Exploring is now a matter of luxury air liners, and one can fly through darkest Africa with no greater inconvenience than attends a trip to Florida or Paris. Into the farthest and most romantic sections of the globe civilization's gadgets have pursued their all-conquering way; and it is with only mild surprise that one learns that there is radio in Samarkand.

Fortunately, however, there are compensations. The fine, reckless, adventurous spirit that took men pioneering to the frontier has not vanished from the earth simply because the frontier has receded into the ocean. It has merely sought other channels. Soldiers of Scots regiments used in olden times to fling themselves into battle with wild cries. Battles are now, one hopes, things of the past, so it happens that Mr. H. G. Wells flings himself with wild cries into book reviewing.

In reviewing a recent life of the Emperor Napoleon, Mr. Wells declares that he read it "with continuous loud cheers," thus confirming the impression which his elders doubtless formed of him when a boy, that here was a youth who would some day make a noise in the world. The spread of order and civilization and convention is thus happily powerless to eradicate mankind's natural exuberance.

This, of course, is a magnificent vindication of modern education. Casual observers of college campuses, seeing hundreds of young men and women cheering on their companions to victory at a baseball game, may have been tempted to think that these pleasant youths and maidens were wasting their time. Actually, they are preparing strenuously for the ordeal of earning a living. They are training to become book reviewers.

Scholarships or Taxes

EIGHTEEN years ago the Cambridge City Council, together with the Mayor and Chamber of Commerce, extended an invitation to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to solve its expansion and building problems by moving across the Charles. Now the council has asked Technology, Harvard and Radcliffe to pay taxes on their property to "strengthen the financial condition of Cambridge."

This action brings the whole question of tax exemptions for such institutions into prominence. Educational institutions and churches using lands and buildings for non-profit purposes have enjoyed tax-free benefits for nearly 1000 years. It is a fact that nearly one-fourth of Cambridge is owned by Harvard, Radcliffe and Technology, but taxes are paid annually upon all property not strictly used for educational purposes, and in 1929 the three institutions voluntarily agreed to pay taxes on all lands and buildings acquired after July 1 of that year, regardless of use, for a period of twenty years. Certainly the city of Cambridge can trace very little expense directly to the land owned by its colleges.

There is of course a limit to the amount of land which can be acquired by colleges without being a burden on the city, but before politicians request the educational institutions to hand over more than a million dollars to be spent as they see fit, it would be well for them first to resolve the doubts now common concerning their ability to spend wisely the tax funds already available. Mayor Russell has repeatedly insisted upon more careful budgeting, but it is always easier to ask for more money.

Harvard is frequently pointed to as America's wealthiest college, yet to save heating expenses the University Museum was closed on week days throughout the winter, and to save $16,000 the college library was closed at 6 o'clock instead of 10 in the evening. Payment of taxes would mean an assessment of nearly $1,500,000 upon the Cambridge institutions—far more than they annually give out to worthy students, future community leaders, in scholarships and awards. Which expenditure is more desirable, scholarships or taxes?

Government in Layers

GOVERNMENT is like a fancy cake. It is in layers. And many will agree with Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York that this is one of its chief defects. "Citizens reside under too many layers of government," he has said, and "each layer costs too much money."

It was inevitable in times such as these that overlapping and duplication of federal, state, county, municipal, town and village government should be reëxamined and reforms proposed. Governor Lehman would approach the problem by a thorough overhauling of county government, and his recommendations are embodied in bills now pending in the Legislature.

The policy of home rule is deeply rooted in American government. Perhaps the New England town meeting expressed it in its purest and simplest form. But growth in population and the size of governmental units has overshadowed and overtaxed such simple democracy. It has grown difficult to make the principle work in larger units under complex modern conditions. The township has become too small a unit of taxation and administration to assure trained, competent and full-time public officials. The county has grown more important as a unit of government.

Governor Lehman holds reorganization of county and town government "a necessity to well-organized state government." He points out that more than half of the funds collected by New York State are turned over to local governments, either as state aid for various local functions or as unrestricted grants through the sharing of taxes with local governments. In that State there are 13,497 municipal units. Through this hodgepodge of units, some 11,000 tax collectors swarm to collect levies for the various layers of government. The result is confusion, duplication, poor service and enormous cost. State economies are offset by local waste.

The remedy is to simplify local government, provide executive control and responsibility in county government, reduce the number of special districts, abolish useless and sinecure offices, separate overlapping duties and centralize responsibility. Such a reform is imperative and long overdue. This remedy, however, must await amendment of the state Constitution in New York, at least.

In counties including large cities, or where a city contains counties, overlapping and duplication exist. In New York City there is superimposed upon the municipal government a layer of county government in five counties. In his economy bill, thus far denied him by the Legislature, Mayor LaGuardia is now struggling with that problem.

The emergency lends impetus and timeliness to the movement for restudy and reorganization of local government generally. One of the chief reasons for the tremendous increases in the powers, functions and expenditures of the Federal Government is the progressive failure of local governments to perform their functions in their various units effectively and economically, and to raise funds adequate for their needs. Unless the Federal Government is to usurp many local functions permanently, it is time to peel off and scrap some of the numerous and useless layers of local government.

Dust From the Deep

AND now chemists propose to squeeze the gold dust out of the ocean. The process of extracting bromine from sea waters has revealed a method by which liquefied gold may be "ionized" and captured. It is declared to be "a simple process." The only difficulty lies in the handling of the vast amounts of sea water necessary to the acquirement of "paying dirt."

Various attempts to sift the gold out of sea water have been made in the past, but they all went the way of scores of other zealous projects designed for the acquisition of easy riches. The chemists who discovered the present formula while extracting bromide for use largely in knocking the knock from gasoline declare that "the chemical problem in gold recovery would be comparatively simple."

If one desires to test the new discovery, all he needs to do is to go to the nearest ocean and dip out a cubic mile of the most desirable water. This "excavation" completed, he applies the chemical formula. The chemists give assurance that there is one-hundredth of an inch of gold to every cubic mile of the Atlantic Ocean. Some oceans are said to be richer in gold than others, but for ordinary practice the Atlantic will do. After the experimenter has extracted the gold from ten or twelve cubic miles of near-by sea waters he may try out a few other oceans and compare the results.

There is plenty of ocean for every ambitious "gold digger." To be sure, he cannot "stake out a claim," but he can arrange to dip out plenty of water to put through his "squeezer." Of course, the ocean must be returned after the gold has been extracted. It would be "just too bad" if the steamship lines were to be deprived of water enough to do business on.

Napoleon of the West

Book of the Day

ANTONIO LÓPEZ DE SANTA ANNA was born at Jalapa, Vera Cruz, in 1794, of bourgeois creole parents. He had no education, beyond a training in cruelty under Spanish officers. He boasted that he had read but one book, and that he had, on occasion, shouted "Viva le República!" because he liked the euphonious phrase, without having the slightest idea of what the word republic meant.

Yet he was shrewd, brilliant in political or military attack, and a past master at the art of meaningless oratory. This brilliance, coupled with an absolute lack of scruples, made him President of Mexico eleven times. It is only fair to state that he was also exiled five times.

Introduced Chewing Gum

When the political sky darkened he either retired to one of his haciendas (he became, through graft, immensely wealthy), to wait for better times, or he took the field with an army to try for military laurels. During one such expedition he reduced the Alamo, slaughtered Fannin and his men at Goliad, and suffered the disastrous defeat of San Jacinto at the hands of Sam Houston. He managed to lose a leg in the so-called "Pastry War" with the French, thereby winning great popular favor, which he promptly lost.

He was in exile at the beginning of the Mexican War. He hoodwinked Polk, returned to Mexico and came near winning the battle of Buena Vista; his defense of Mexico City against Scott showed real brilliance. He ceded the Gadsden Purchase, plotted in Washington against Maximilian and, incidentally, introduced chewing gum into the United States—one of his minor villainies.

A Picturesque Account

With the ascendancy of Juárez his star waned; exiled for a time, he finally returned and survived, in querulous poverty, until 1876. It is curious to note that in all Mexico, a land much given to monuments and hero worship, there is neither marble nor bronze to commemorate him. His story is not edifying; but he had much to do with the destinies of both Mexico and the United States, and it is impossible to understand Mexican history without a knowledge of his career.

Mr. Frank C. Hanighen has written a racy, picturesque story (SANTA ANNA: THE NAPOLEON OF THE WEST. New York: Coward McCann. $3.50). The book is unhampered by footnotes, although a chapter-by-chapter bibliography supplies the lack. There is also a good general bibliography, a topical index, numerous illustrations and end-paper maps. Carelessness in the use of the Spanish accent mark and misspellings of Spanish words will annoy some readers, and the attributing of the Gadsden Purchase to *"Charles Gadsen"* (page 278) is inexcusable. Not enough attention is paid to chronology, and indeed it would require a mathematical genius to date all of Santa Anna's tergiversations and ups and downs. But the chief objection to the book is that it does not explain Santa Anna's character—a difficult task, for he was, in the main, the product of his own fantastic imagination.

KENNETH C. KAUFMAN

Two Castaways Who Made History

By TOORU KANAZAWA

IN THE Kettle River country of northeastern Washington lies an Indian graveyard, near the town of Toroda. Here beneath a neglected mound, marked by a small cross, lies all that is mortal of Ranald MacDonald, the first American to live in Japan.

At great risk, MacDonald, a youth of twenty-four, voluntarily entered the closed portals of Japan in June, 1848. His adventure is linked inextricably with the later arrival of Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry and the establishment of Townsend Harris as the first American Consul-General and Minister to Japan. For it was he who taught Moriyama Einosuke the knowledge of the English tongue, which enabled him to act as one of the chief interpreters during the year in which Commodore Perry negotiated the Treaty of Kanagawa.

Also among these interpreters was Nakahama Manjiro, the Japanese counterpart of Ranald MacDonald. He may well be called America's first Japanese schoolboy.

It was eighty years ago today—March 31—that the treaty of peace and amity was signed. It marks eighty years of peace and profitable relationships—profitable not only in commercial and materialistic ways, but also in spiritual and cultural ways—between the two great powers bordering the ocean called Pacific. To commemorate that eventful day, Japan societies, foreign trade bodies and chambers of commerce of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle and New York City, among others, coöperating with the United States Chamber of Commerce, are observing March 31 as "Perry Day."

Eighty years ago, Perry's expedition received rather jocular treatment in the press of the United States. This contrasts with the earnest purpose with which Ranald MacDonald undertook his great adventure. Brought up among traders, business men and sailing men of the Pacific Northwest, and hearing tales of Japanese shipwrecked on the North Pacific shores, carried there by the Japan Current, a great urge came upon him to visit Japan. To him the Island Kingdom became a Utopian mystery, filled with economic, social and political question marks, to which he was determined to find answers. He was prepared, as he said in his journal, "to learn of them; and, if occasion should offer, to instruct them of us."

* * *

On June 27, 1848, a day when the fog shrouded the coast of Yezo, now Hokkaido, the large northernmost island of Japan, a small boat put off from the whaler Plymouth, master Captain Lawrence B. Edwards. In that boat was Ranald MacDonald, who had to cut the rope that bound him to the whaler, for the crew refused to untie the knot. They never expected to see him again.

Cast adrift, according to the bargain he had made with the skipper when he signed his papers, he made for the nearest village. On July 2 he approached the village of Notsuka. Offshore he deliberately capsized his ship, pretending to the villagers by whom he was rescued that he was a shipwrecked sailor. He acted on his belief that no race would refuse assistance to one in distress. He expected at the most to be imprisoned, a treatment accorded even shipwrecked Japanese nationals, who returned to their homes from abroad.

It is not the purpose of this article to record MacDonald's experiences while a prisoner for ten months in Japan. It would take a book. Suffice it to say that he spent all his time in studying the Japanese language and the customs and manner of living of the people. In return he taught English to his captors. He had a class of fourteen, among these being Moriyama, the interpreter. Their quick perception, eagerness to learn, and aspiration impressed MacDonald. Of the people he said in his journal:

"Yet, under that mask of placidity which they presented, I could see the inner working of aspirations for a higher life among the nations of the earth. I perceived this more particularly in Moriyama and some of the younger of my pupils (all grown men), with minds of keenest search; acute enough to pierce the veil of their old traditional life."

On April 26, 1849, he was delivered over to Captain Glynn of the Preble, with thirteen other shipwrecked American seamen. But this was not the end of his Japan adventure. So impressed was he with his contact with the Japanese nation that for the next forty-five years he made attempts to have his journal published, believing that it would be the best way in which to acquaint the Americans with the Japanese. He passed on in August, 1894, before his journal was in print. Even today his efforts toward making the mind of Japan receptive to Western civilization still remain unrecognized among the mass of people, both in America and Japan.

* * *

A kinder fate awaited Nakahama Manjiro. Although MacDonald was twenty-four at the time of his great adventure, Nakahama was a boy of fourteen when, in the summer of 1841, he and four shipwrecked fishermen were rescued from a desert island by Captain William H. Whitfield of the New Bedford whaler John Howland. Captain Whitfield landed the lad's companions at Honolulu, but took "John Mung," as he named Nakahama, back with him to Fairhaven, Mass. Here for six years the "first Japanese schoolboy" received a New England education, which enabled him to act as an interpreter during the Perry negotiations.

In his honor Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, on July 4, 1918, presented on behalf of Dr. T. Nakahama, one of Nakahama's five sons, a rare Samurai sword to the town of Fairhaven. An account of Nakahama's adventures, which carried him to the gold fields of California, was recorded by Kanata Koretazu in Japan.

In each of these men burned the spirit of the pioneers. In their footsteps came the diplomats, the tactful Perry and his "black ships," and Townsend Harris, the patient and honest Consul-General, who never took advantage of the ignorance of the Japanese in Western ways.

The story of Perry and his expedition is common history. But few Americans know that in Yokohama harbor is a bay named Mississippi, after Perry's ship. It is a name familiar to every Japanese schoolboy. It was in these waters that Commodore Perry's squadron first cast anchor on July 7, 1853.

The log of the U. S. Steam Frigate Mississippi was romantic. This vessel, one of the first steamships, was in Admiral Farragut's squadron that steamed by the lowering guns of Fort Vicksburg during the Civil War. It was the first vessel placed under Perry's command.

After long service she was sold as obsolete to the Oregon Improvement Company, today the Pacific Coast Coal Company. She was placed in service as a collier, carrying coal from Seattle to San Francisco. Fire was discovered in her hold one night as she lay at her berth at the coal bunkers at the foot of King Street. Towed out into Elliott Bay she sank, but proving a menace to shipping, she was dynamited. Today she is at most a broken keel, sunk deep in the mud and slime beneath the waters of the bay.

* * *

After Perry, Townsend Harris arrived in Japan as the first Consul-General and Minister from the United States. In the pages of his journal appears Moriyama, who by this time had risen to be the chief interpreter of the Shogunate Foreign Office at Yedo (Tokyo). He played a prominent rôle in the release of MacDonald and the thirteen shipwrecked sailors of the Lagoda, in the Perry negotiations, and was constantly with Harris while he negotiated the Treaty of July 29, 1858, which opened the ports of Kanagawa and Nagasaki to American ships and commerce.

Harris's task was one of the most difficult in the history of American diplomacy. One of his most thrilling moments was when, on Sept. 4, 1856, he hoisted the "First Consular Flag" ever seen in Japan on a flagstaff made of spars from the U. S. S. San Jacinto, the vessel which brought him to Japan.

The story of these pioneers, who blazed a trail for Western civilization into the closed fastnesses of Japan, resulting in the unheralded rise of an Oriental nation to world power, might be multiplied a hundredfold. In these eighty years since March 31, 1854, the following important extract from the instrument which Perry styled a "treaty of peace and amity" has held true:

"There shall be perfect, permanent and universal peace and a sincere cordial amity between the United States of America on the one part and the Empire of Japan on the other and between their people respectively without exception of persons or places."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

High Quality Foods Desired

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An article in the Monitor of March 1, entitled "Voting at the Grocery," is very timely, and it is encouraging to know that there is a possibility of legislation which will make for more intelligent voting at the grocery. The subject used in the article referred to is a can of corn, but many other products are in need of attention also. Two outstanding cases are chocolate and cocoa.

The fine flavor and aroma of choice select cocoa from South America, Mexico and the South Sea Islands which has made chocolate flavor the choice of the majority of people has almost disappeared. Products now on the market are made chiefly from inferior cocoas from the west coast of Africa. For many years it was possible to buy these products of finest quality at almost any grocery, but more recently the mad scramble for volume has dissipated the quality of these choice foods.

Let's hope that some rule governing the quality of chocolate and cocoa will be made for the guidance of the buying public, or that some manufacturer with courage enough to put quality before price will again make possible the purchase of high-grade chocolate and cocoa.

Minneapolis, Minn. R. G. WALKER.

What Kind of Capitalism?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Socialists and planning economists are having a field day, not because their contentions are proving true, but because capitalism, as we know it, has come to the end of its rope. The old order is out, obviously. But what shall the new order bring us? Shall we hold fast to American economic liberty and individualism, with their faults, or would we prefer to be vassals to a dictatorial and autocratic form of state capitalism? For, mark you, there is as yet no government which has abandoned capitalism in the conduct of its business.

Capitalism is a matter of money and the manner of investing it. There are three general classes of investment: real or equity, commodity, and mortgage. The first represents ownership of property. You may buy a farm. You are a capitalist. You gamble with the weather and the bugs. Perhaps you get a crop and a profit, perhaps a loss. Whichever, your business is not a burden on anyone. You render the community a service, whether you own ten acres or 10,000. So with any business.

Second, you may buy wheat during harvest, store it, and sell it at a profit, perhaps, the following spring. You are a capitalist. Your money, however, is no one's burden. Without it and similar capital, the farmer would get little for his grain when all the farmers are selling, and the consumer would pay dearly ten months later when the farmers have sold out. Your money, in this case, levels off the price fluctuations on seasonally produced goods. It serves, and its reward, if any, is earned.

Third, you lend your neighbor $1000 on his house, or you buy a government bond or an insurance policy, or you deposit money in a bank. You are a capitalist. But in this case, you take no chances. Your principal and interest are guaranteed. Should your mortgage holdings, together with those of others, become unreasonably large, as is at present the case, so binding is the hold upon debtors that banks fail, money is debased, and governments are overthrown in the futile effort to extract for you your pound of flesh. Your capital is destructive, no longer productive. You and your money are a burden on the back of the worker, an uncompromising oppression upon society.

So what? Having three kinds of capital investment, two sound and productive, one unsound and oppressive, we propose to abolish or control all individual use of capital, deny men the exercise of human rights and instincts, and substitute for American liberty the iron heel of European autocracy and dictatorship.

If we have sense, we will remove, by arbitration, the mortgage which covers our nation, and eliminate the mortgage from our banking and insurance systems, meanwhile holding fast to the other two forms of capitalism, namely, personal real property and free trade in commodities. For only then can we remain self-determining Americans. LAMBERT STEENBERGH.

Manette, Wash.

Picture Shows a Menace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a reader of The Christian Science Monitor, I would like to say a word in regard to the menace of the present-day picture show. Mothers who would not think of allowing their children to go into places of disrepute or associate with bad company will allow them to go to the movies, where they see the very things they should avoid.

A child who is allowed to see these sex pictures (and that's what 90 per cent of the films show nowadays) loses all the fine sense of morality and decency. Such pictures create in the young mind the thought that the things shown upon the screen are the regular order of the day, and mothers who are not awake to the conditions that prevail had best take time to think what thoughts and ideas are being planted in the child's mind, because some day they will regret the fact that the children were allowed to come into contact with the present-day pictures. ARNOLD REIS.

Mason City, Iowa.